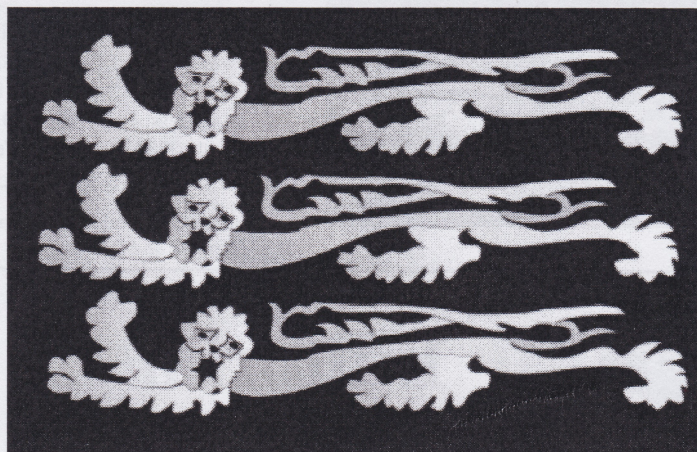


Heritage and Destiny

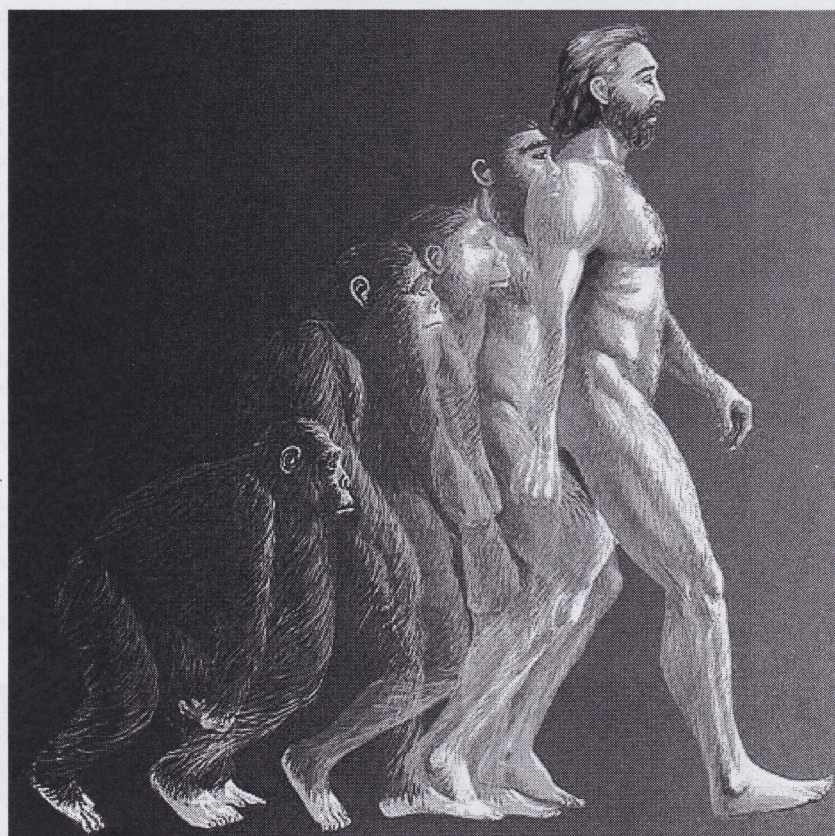


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Stand Men of the West - Today is the day we fight!

January-March 2008

Evolutionary progression: But are some humans evolving backwards? (see editorial page 2)

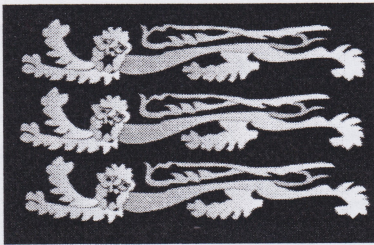


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speech forum.
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- and target
Griffin! can the
BNP leader
survive the
latest split? see
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Editor: Mark Cotterill; Assistant Editors: Martin Kerr and Peter Rushton
Webmaster: Carl Clifford; Sales Manager: Anne Wright
UK address: BCM Box 7318, London, WC1N 3XX, Great Britain.
U.S. address: P. O. Box 6501, Falls Church, Virginia 22046, USA.
Tel: (44) 07833 677484; Website: www.efp.org.uk
ISSN 1741-8941; Electronic Mail: heritageanddestiny@yahoo.com

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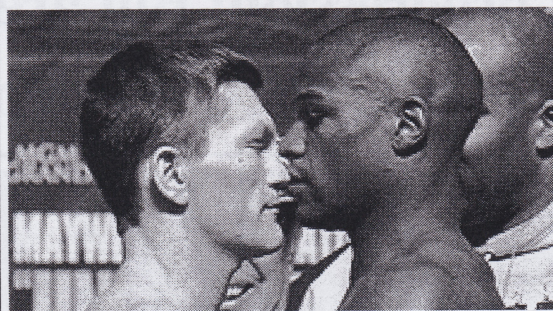
Editorial

Welcome to Issue 31 of *Heritage and Destiny*. So humans are evolving at a faster rate than at any time in history, according to a recent study done at the University of Utah. Some scientists say the speed of natural selection has accelerated so much that within a few generations we will have evolved resistance to diseases such as diabetes and malaria.

All well and good so far. However, instead of different races becoming more alike over time, they have actually been diverging, the study suggests! Not the sort of news the liberal left wants to hear. Dr. Henry Harpending, a professor of anthropology at the University of Utah who led the study, looked for clues about the speed of evolution in the DNA of 270 people from around the world. The research showed that the population explosion since the Ice Age 10,000 years ago had accelerated the rate of genetic change.

"We aren't the same as people even 1,000 or 2,000 years ago," he told the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. "The dogma has been these are cultural fluctuations, but almost any temperament trait you look at is under strong genetic influence. Human races are evolving away from each other. Genes are evolving fast in Europe, Asia and Africa, but almost all of these are unique to their continent of origin. We are getting less alike, not merging into a single, mixed humanity."

The study looked for genetic evidence of natural selection — the evolution of favorable gene mutations — during the past 80,000 years by analysing DNA from northern Europe, China, Japan and Africa's Yoruba tribe. The Europeans were mostly represented by data from Utah Mormons. It looked at genetic variations called single nucleotide polymorphisms. These are mutations that appear in DNA and if they are favorable, can spread quickly through natural selection.



Not much separated boxers Ricky Hatton and Floyd Mayweather last December, but in general scientists find that Blacks and Whites have moved further apart through evolution

The rate of evolution increased 40,000 years ago, after modern humans had left Africa and were colonizing the world and sped up even more when agriculture was developed 12,000 years ago.

These changes included the emergence of paler skin in Europeans to cope with the lack of sunlight in northern climes, and the spread of a gene that allows adults to drink milk without being ill. Today, that gene is common in Europeans, but rare in Africans and Chinese. Although the study found growing differences between races, it does not take into account mass migrations of the past 100 years which have brought together people from parts of the world that were once isolated.

Co-author Dr John Hawks from the University of Wisconsin, said people were evolving resistance to diseases. "If you suddenly take hunter-gatherers and give them a diet of corn, they frequently get diabetes. We're still adapting to that."

"Several new genes we see spreading through the population are involved with helping us prosper with high-carbohydrate diet," he said.

There are now more than two dozen genetic changes linked to malaria resistance, including an entirely new blood type known as the Duffy blood type. Another recently discovered gene, CCR5, originated about 4,000 years ago and now exists in about 10% of the European population. It was discovered recently

because it makes people resistant to HIV/Aids. But its original value might have come from obstructing smallpox, Dr. Hawks said.

As always please send us your letters, press cuttings, photos, artwork and most importantly your quality articles and reviews (book, movie, CD and DVD reviews most welcome). We also welcome any comments, suggestions or criticisms you might have. If you are an active Nationalist, why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting. We also need your regular donations, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.

Heritage and Destiny

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40 Years of The National Front - Part II

Formed in 1967 through the merger of three tiny fringe organisations, the National Front had grown by 1974 to pose a major threat to the established political parties. A generation on from the first large scale non-white immigration into the UK, British citizens were beginning to revolt *en masse* against the transformation of their country, and three events in particular helped to put racial nationalism at the forefront of mainstream politics: the acceptance of Kenyan Asian immigrants in 1968, the speech by former Conservative minister Enoch Powell in April that year predicting "rivers of blood" if non-white immigration continued, and the Heath government's U-turn to allow a new wave of Ugandan Asian immigrants in 1972.

During its first seven years of existence, the NF was able to channel this tide of public concern into tangible political progress, while at the same time the most ideologically hardline faction of the party became more influential. During the double election year of 1974 the NF was effectively controlled by two men, party chairman John Tyndall and national organiser Martin Webster, who would have been shunned as "extremists" by some of the party's founders back in 1967.

It is no exaggeration to say that British "democracy" seemed on the brink in 1974, amid dark rumours of possible military coups. The NF was by now easily the most influential "far right" party in the "democratic" world. Yet the factors which were ultimately to destroy the Front quickly became evident:

- ◆ extreme and organised violence by the NF's opponents, which scared off some potential supporters and also had the subtler long term effect of alienating "respectable" support by driving the Front itself to adopt tough physical counter-measures;
- ◆ internal division, motivated by the usual unstable mix of personal ambition, genuine ideological and tactical differences, and malign state subversion;
- ◆ a strategic masterstroke by the new Conservative Party leader Margaret Thatcher, repositioning the Tories after 1977 as a "moderate" anti-immigration party.

If anyone doubted the willingness of the NF's opponents to use extreme violence, they were disillusioned by the infamous Battle of Red Lion Square on June 15th 1974.

That day the NF had openly booked Conway Hall, in London's Red Lion Square, for a legal meeting. A variety of far left groups, coordinated by the "anti-imperialist" group Liberation but also including a violent vanguard of Trotskyists and Maoists, mobilised for a demonstration outside the square to oppose the NF. This demo was addressed by Jewish Labour MP Syd Bidwell.

A subsequent inquiry by Lord Justice Scarman found that the International Marxist Group had been responsible for a "vicious, violent and unprovoked attack on the Police". The IMG newspaper had demanded before the demonstration that "the ultra-right must be stopped by any means necessary".

One of the leftist demonstrators, 20 year old student Kevin Gately, died from a blow to the head, probably caused by a police truncheon. This was the first death at a political demonstration in Britain for 55 years.

Conway Hall belonged to Bloomsbury's long-established South Place Ethical Society. To his enormous credit the Secretary of the Society, Peter

Cadogan, consistently defended the NF's right to freedom of speech and assembly, despite his own far left affiliations.

Very few on the left, however, shared this approach. The main Trotskyist group in particular, once known as the International Socialists and later as the Socialist Workers Party, was committed to a strategy of violent confrontation, especially if this could radicalise local non-white youth against the police.

In conjunction with other elements in an anti-NF pincer movement, organised violence was eventually to play a part in undermining the party. Yet at first the party's leaders seemed justified in their confidence that British people would refuse to give in to red intimidation, and that

if anything the image of violent disorder would fuel support for a party which promised to restore order and discipline to British public life.

Later that summer there were further confrontations between police and leftwing demonstrators in Leicester and London. On the latter occasion an NF march supporting Ulster Loyalists was heavily outnumbered by the far left and IRA sympathisers.

Though it could sometimes be outnumbered on the streets, the NF found that it had far greater appeal than the far left among ordinary voters. Increasingly the Front was setting the political agenda. At the first 1974 general election, for example, Huddersfield West Conservative candidate John Stansfield was forced into this rather pathetic appeal:

There are certain things in me which I think those who voted NF will find attractive. I have, for example, strong views on crime and punishment.

How was the NF to make most capital out of what seemed to be a substantial well of latent support among the "silent majority"? During the British state's crisis year of 1974 the party leadership

developed a four-pronged strategy, encompassing race, the trade unions, Ulster and Europe. Some of the NF's initial supporters, whose previous natural home was on the right of the Tory party, had a deep seated distrust of trade unionism, but most leading figures saw the unions as an important arena for addressing white workers' grievances and spreading the Front's message. Party chairman John Tyndall wrote: "The intention of the NF is to fight the Left on its ground in the unions and wrest control of the unions from it by the democratic process."

Some of the NF's 'Populist' faction in particular sought to play up the radical implications of the nationalist critique of capitalism. The Leicester solicitor and NF Directorate member Tony Reed-Herbert, for example, who maintained links with both NF factions, wrote:

The NF has made British workers see just how much their real bosses, the plutocrats of international capitalism snug in their office penthouse suites 3,000 miles across the Atlantic, care for British interests and the concerns of British workpeople.

A similar ideological framework was used by John Tyndall to put the NF's staunch opposition to the IRA into context. In a special *Spearhead* supplement devoted to the Ulster question, he sought to amend Loyalists' traditional knee-jerk anti-Catholicism:

Ulster Protestants and indeed loyal Ulstermen of all creeds would do well to come to grips with the meaning of the New Papacy, Its capital is not Rome and its purposes are not Christian, but it is today the most potent contender for a world monopoly of power. Its financial centre is



Left wing demonstrators throw smoke bombs at the NF marchers in Red Lion Square, June 1974

New York; its forum is the United Nations; it is strangely friendly to the Soviet bloc; its enemy is the survival of national sovereignty, and most of all of British national sovereignty. That is why it is attacking Ulster.

The question of sovereignty also lay behind the NF's uncompromising hostility to Britain's membership of the Common Market. Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath had finally succeeded in his long delayed aim of taking us into the European project in 1972, and while Labour was ostensibly committed to renegotiating the deal, the NF correctly deduced that the major parties were fundamentally committed to a long term European Union that went way beyond a "Common Market" trading agreement.

The NF's 90 general election candidates in October 1974 had obtained a total of 113,844 votes. The broader political context was also favourable. For a second time in eight months the Labour Party had won a narrow general election victory, but with a tiny majority and no real mandate.

Within weeks of the general election the NF leadership's critics succeeded in ousting John Tyndall from the party leadership. While there had been significant progress in London, some party branches seemed to be stagnating or moving backwards, especially in the West Midlands. A so-called Populist faction had been arguing for some time that the openly national socialist past of Tyndall and Webster was a significant liability, and a hostile television documentary broadcast just before the general election seemed to support this theory.

A key figure in the anti-Tyndall manoeuvres was the former Conservative candidate Roy Painter, who had been in the NF for less than two years. The elected directorate of the party was evenly split between populist and traditionalist factions, but by the acting chairman Tony Reed-Herbert's casting vote at the October 1974 post-election meeting Tyndall was removed in favour of Blackburn ex-Tory John Kingsley Read.

Looking back on events many years later, John Tyndall wrote that his dismissal as chairman led to "a year or so of chaos and disintegration in the party similar to what had occurred after Chesterton's departure at the end of 1970, with the result that a great deal of what had been built up in the years of 1972-74 was allowed to fall to pieces."

Only one parliamentary by-election was held during 1975, in the South East London constituency of Woolwich West, where the NF's Ruth Robinson polled 856 votes (2.4%). At the 1975 local elections the Front managed only sixty candidates nationwide - compared to 73 in London alone the previous year.

Inevitably much of the party's attention was diverted to internal manoeuvring, and after the October 1975 Annual General Meeting the Painter / Kingsley Read faction decided to force Tyndall out of the party completely. Rather like Nick Griffin thirty years later they found that their factional enthusiasm took them beyond legal boundaries. In December 1975 the High Court reinstated John Tyndall and his supporters.

The only solution for those determined to have a Tyndall-free party, if they were unable to expel the Tyndall faction, was to set up a new party themselves. Gordon Brown, owner of the NF's Pawsons Road headquarters, backed the breakaway faction, which had a far more talented roster of supporters than previous splinter groups. In fact, many contemporary observers could be forgiven for assuming that the new National Party, set up under John Kingsley Read's leadership in January 1976, would overtake and outlast its parent.

Though some of the party's founders were recent converts from the Tories, others were among the NF's young intellectuals - men such as

Richard Lawson, Dave McCalden and Steve Brady. These were influenced by the radical wing of national socialism known as Strasserism, after the brothers Gregor and Otto Strasser.

Yet in the grinding political battle to win the loyalty of grassroots members, the Tyndallites more than held their own. Even in Kingsley Read's own Blackburn branch about a third of the members stayed with the NF, while the nationwide position was a mirror image of Blackburn, with Tyndall's NF retaining about two thirds of the members.

Looked at dispassionately thirty years later, the National Party/National Front split achieved the worst of all possible worlds. It would have served the interests of the movement better had the NP either been a total farce and swiftly collapsed into insignificance like the earlier splits, or had it been successful in eclipsing the NF and leaving the remaining Tyndallites as a marginal rump.

Unfortunately the NP fell between these two stools. It was strong enough to mount a serious challenge, weakening the NF for a year or two, but from the start it was obvious that the NF would survive as Britain's main nationalist party.

The first electoral challenge for the resumed Tyndall leadership in the NF was a parliamentary by-election in Coventry North West on March 4th 1976 following the death of Jewish Labour MP Maurice Edelman. Both nationalist parties wheeled out their biggest guns: Andrew Fountaine for the NF and John Kingsley Read for the NP. The outcome was an unequivocal triumph for the Tyndallites: NF 986 votes (2.7%), NP 208 votes (0.6%). This was a serious

embarrassment for the NP leader. One week later the NP failed even to field a candidate at the Carshalton parliamentary by-election in South London. Actor Terry Denville-Faulkner won 1,851 votes (4.6%) for the NF.

The May 1976 local elections underlined the progress that the Tyndall-Webster leadership team had made in rebuilding the party. There were 176 NF candidates across the country - more than a hundred more than the Kingsley Read NF had managed a year earlier. Every ward in Leicester was contested under the local leadership of Tony Reed-Herbert (who had buried his earlier differences with the Tyndallites) with the NF gaining more than 43,000 votes across the city and coming within 63 votes of winning a seat in one ward. The average NF vote in Leicester was 18.5%. White resistance was growing in the ethnic melting pot of Bradford, where the NF fielded 21 candidates and polled an average of 12.3%.

At the same May 1976 elections, partly thanks to splits in the local Conservative Party, the NP succeeded in winning two council seats in Blackburn. One of the new councillors was NP leader John Kingsley Read. (Incidentally only three party leaders in the history of racial nationalism have ever won elected office: Arnold Leese of the Imperial Fascist League, John Kingsley Read of the NP, and Mark Cotterill of the England First Party.)

Elsewhere the NP's electoral performance was relatively feeble and despite gaining the support of some notable NF officials such as Birmingham's Jock Spooner the NP failed to build significant momentum. The decisive event that ended the NP's chances was a local by-election in Deptford, South London, in July 1976 - in some ways the most tragic election in nationalist history. Leading Tyndallite Richard Edmonds had been parliamentary candidate for Deptford in 1974, and he entered this local by-election as an NF candidate despite the NP having by far the stronger local branch. Between them the NP and NF polled 44.5%, but the split nationalist vote allowed Labour to hold the seat with 43.5%.

At the Rotherham by-election in June 1976 there was no NP candidate, while the NF imported Bradford activist George Wright and gained 1,696 votes (6.0%).

The following month the NF faced a by-election in the Essex constituency of Thurrock, then and now an area with great nationalist



Andrew Fountaine speaking to a National Front meeting in Ipswich in the mid-1970s.

potential, but where there had hitherto been no party branch. Again there was no NP candidate, and the NF's John Roberts won 3,255 votes (6.6%). The NF's campaigning was boosted by nationwide publicity for the case of Robert Relf, who was jailed after advertising his home for sale to "English" buyers only. Relf served seven weeks in prison and went on hunger strike, accurately predicting: "For the past thirty years Germany has been embarrassed by a man called Rudolf Hess and now England is going to be embarrassed by Robert Relf."

Simultaneous by-elections on November 4th 1976 reflected the great differences in NF support between different regions of white working class Britain. In Newcastle Central the NF was for the only time in its history defeated by the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party. Bruce Anderson-Lynes finished bottom of the poll with just 181 votes (1.8%). On the same day in Walsall North the NF's Charles Parker (soon to be John Tyndall's father-in-law) secured one of the party's best ever results, defeating the Liberal candidate and polling 2,724 votes (7.3%). The NP managed to find a candidate for Walsall, but perhaps wished they hadn't bothered when Marion Powell gained an embarrassing 258 votes (0.7%), less than one tenth of the NF vote.

In December 1976 (ironically after the Tory MP David Lane quit to become chairman of the new Commission for Racial Equality!) yet another parliamentary by-election, this time in Cambridge, saw the NP fail to field a candidate. The NF's Jewish candidate Jeremy Wotherspoon polled 700 votes (1.8%).

As the NP threat receded the NF leadership decided on a high risk strategy of contesting more than 300 seats at the next general election. With the Labour government on the ropes it seemed that this general election could come at any time, but as it turned out (and to the NF's ultimate detriment) the government struggled on for more than two years until May 1979.

In February 1977 the National Party's inglorious by-election record continued at a contest in the City of London & Westminster South constituency. NF candidate Paul Kavanagh, of whom we will hear more in the next episode of the party history, took 1,051 votes (5.8%). Mike Lobb, once an NF by-election hero himself, took 364 votes (1.7%) for the NP and was defeated by a gay rights candidate.

On March 31st the NF's revival was confirmed at the Birmingham Stechford by-election when college lecturer Andrew Brons defeated the Liberal candidate, polling 2,955 votes (8.8%). A few weeks later the party moved into virgin territory in the Nottinghamshire coalfield constituency of Ashfield, where George Herrod won 1,734 votes (3.8%).

This was an ideal build up for the main event of 1977 - the elections for the Greater London Council. This was arguably the best ever performance by a British nationalist party. More than 119,000 London voters backed the NF: 5.3% across the entire GLC region, which included many areas with no history of nationalist politics as well as longstanding racial flashpoint areas. All but one of the 92 GLC constituencies (Croydon North East) had an NF candidate. A further 8,000 voters backed the National Party's 22 candidates, but the NP was comprehensively eclipsed.

One should remember that these GLC elections took place on parliamentary boundaries, so the percentages for individual NF candidates should be judged alongside parliamentary results. On this basis some of the NF results from 1977 are astonishingly good: 19% for Dave Bruce in Hackney South & Shoreditch; 19% in Bethnal Green & Bow; 15% in Newham South; 15% in Hackney Central; 10% in Tottenham (where the NP could only manage 2% in a former stronghold).

The establishment's main response to the NF's apparently irresistible rise was to continue labelling the party as a group of violent extremists, and the spearhead of this establishment strategy was far left violence. Much

debate within the nationalist movement has focused on the strategy of street marches. John Tyndall writes in *The Eleventh Hour*:

Why did we take to the streets marching? Very simply because this was one of the few forms by which we could manifest our presence in Britain and publicise our aims. Routine door-to-door leafletting and paper sales are all very well, but they do not give any impression of a movement of substantial strength and, in the case of leafletting, are wholly impersonal. Every political movement, to get itself over to the public with real impact, requires from time to time to bring out its supporters in large numbers so as to form a massed gathering...

One viewpoint ...was that [the NF's] very policy of staging such marches was itself provocative and bound to invite trouble; it should therefore have abandoned the marches as soon as their consequences became evident.

I cannot accept this argument. The truth is that what was 'provocative' to the Front's opponents was the very fact that it existed as a political movement at all.

A contrasting view was best expressed (ironically) by the very man most associated with the 'provocative' marching strategy - Martin Webster. As early as 1972 Webster warned:

If the name of the NF can be associated in the public mind more with violent incidents than with legitimate political expression, then a potentially serious threat to the Government could be neutralised. In giving the wink to the Red terrorists, the Government is deliberately encouraging a post-war tradition of violent conflict along the lines of that which existed in the 1930s, in the hope that the emergent Nationalist movement will dissipate,

discredit and neutralise itself after the manner of the Mosleyites. ...it is vital that Nationalists observe a strict discipline and refrain from any precipitate action.

By the summer of 1977 the NF had around 13,000 members, and was able to deploy significant numbers on the streets. On August 13th 1977 a major street activity was scheduled for Lewisham, on the frontline of Britain's racial divide. A few weeks earlier the NF and NP had shared 14.5% of the poll in Lewisham Deptford. Metropolitan Police Commissioner David McNee courageously defied calls to ban the NF march, saying this 'would not only defer to mob rule but encourage it'. Local NF organiser Richard Edmonds told the press: 'We are deliberately going into the black areas of Deptford because these are also the areas where we have a lot of support.'

Thousands of leftists, backed by local black criminals keen for a confrontation with the police, packed the streets of Lewisham on the day of the march, and the NF marchers were confronted by a hail of missiles. The local *Kentish Mercury* newspaper reported: *Ten mounted police moved into the crowd from New Cross Road to be greeted by a sustained bombardment of bottles, cans, and attacks with poles. The ferocity of the attack drove the horsemen back. Youths began to gather bricks from a builders yard in Laurie Grove and pelt police. ...Suddenly the air was filled with orange smoke, and a hail of bricks, bottles and pieces of wood fell onto the Front from demonstrators and householders leaning out of their windows.*

The 'householders' in question included Trotskyist squatters who infested parts of Lewisham. More than two hundred arrests were made at Lewisham, mostly of leftists, including three charged with grievous bodily harm against policemen. More than any other single event, Lewisham helped to fix in the public mind an association between the National Front and mob violence. Even though the violence in question was instigated entirely by the party's opponents, it was an image that was to be cunningly exploited by the party's opponents in the years to come.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Editor's note: Part 3 of this series will appear in the next H&D



Jailed "race martyr" Robert Relf (centre) with NF candidate John Roberts (left) during the Thurrock by-election campaign in July 1976

Book Review: *The Children of Húrin* - by J.R.R. Tolkien - edited by Christopher Tolkien

Published by Houghton Mifflin Company., 2007, ISBN 313pp. , Available from Houghton Mifflin Company (Boston & New York), or from bookstores or online for \$26.00.

English author and scholar JRR Tolkien is best known among the general public for his epic three-volume novel *The Lord of the Rings* (or *LotR* for short) and the related children's book, *The Hobbit*. However, Tolkien additionally wrote a huge body of fiction related to these famous books that was never published in his lifetime. Most, or perhaps all, of the unpublished material was never fully completed, although a good deal of it was in an advanced stage at the time of Tolkien's death in 1973. Fortunately, he named his son Christopher as the executor of his literary estate. Christopher Tolkien has spent the decades since his father's death getting this huge body of material edited, finished, and published. The latest of the posthumous publications of JRR Tolkien edited by Christopher has recently been released and is entitled *The Children of Húrin*.

This story first appeared in a short form in *The Silmarillion* (1977) and an expanded version of it was included in *Unfinished Tales* (1980). The present book-length treatment may be considered as the final word in a tale that occupies a central position in Tolkien's private mythology of Middle-Earth. The action takes place approximately 6,600 years before the adventures of Frodo Baggins in *LotR*. Those familiar with either that novel (or the film based on it) will recognize many features of Tolkien's imaginary world, including elves, orcs, dragons, dwarves, magic weapons, and other fantasy motifs drawn from the mythology and folktales of the Northern European peoples.

However, both the mood and theme of *The Children of Húrin* are far different from *LotR*. Tolkien, as is well known, was a devout Catholic, and the message of *LotR* was self-consciously a Christian one of sacrifice and redemption. Thus, the mood was upbeat and hopeful. Even at their darkest moments, Frodo and his companions never lost faith, and indeed, in the end their optimism proved justified and evil was vanquished.

In contrast, the mood of *The Children of Húrin* is more one of heroic resignation: although all people of goodwill have the duty to resist evil, there is no guarantee or even an expectation that evil will be defeated. Thus, the tale is more thematically pagan or heathen than it is Christian. Among his many interests, Tolkien was a keen admirer of the Icelandic sagas, which essentially reflected the pre-Christian outlook and values of the ancient Germanic peoples. There is a genre of English literature that may be termed the "neo-saga," in which contemporary authors mimic the literary style and subject matter of the Icelanders. The two greatest of these neo-sagas are *The Saga of Eric Brighteyes* by H. Rider Haggard (1891) and *Styrbiorn the Strong* by E. R. Eddison (1926), both of which are set in the Viking Age. It

may be significant that Tolkien was a great admirer of Eddison, and that the early drafts of *The Children of Húrin* were written about the same time that *Styrbiorn the Strong* was published.

In the sagas, the ties of kinship are primary, and the virtues which support these ties are duty, honor, physical courage, and revenge. One ancient German said, "Wotan gave me a hard heart" -- this was a proud boast, not a complaint or an example of self-criticism. This is a harsh attitude towards life born of a harsh environment, and one that has precious little room for Christian values such as pity, mercy and spiritual redemption. These primal Germanic values are also the values of Tolkien's tale.

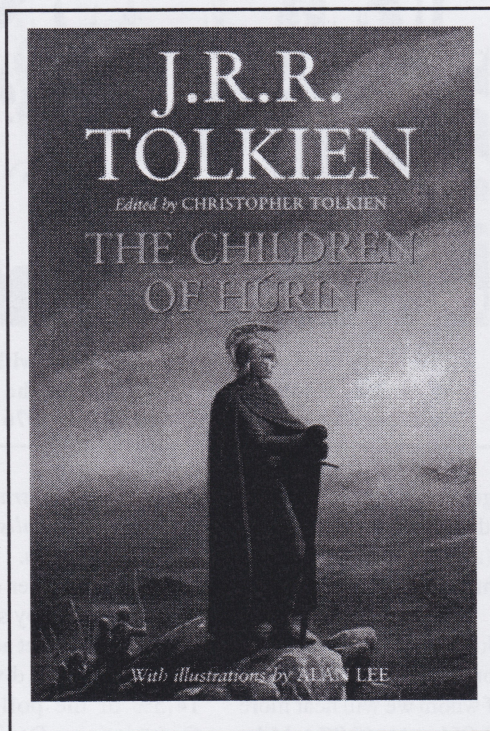
The plot follows the tragic story of the three children of Húrin and his wife Morwen: Túrin, Urwen and Niënor. Tolkien's universe includes a pantheon of gods and goddesses, who roughly correspond to the deities worshipped by the various Indo-European peoples before the coming of Christianity. Additionally, there is an evil god, Morgoth, who corresponds to the figure of Satan, the infernal deity who plays a prominent role in the Semitic mythologies of Christianity, Judaism and Islam. For the most part these divine figures are absent from *LotR*, but in *The Silmarillion* and related stories they play an active role. Húrin is a leader of one of the great "houses" (tribes) of Men who resist the efforts of Morgoth to conquer and rule Middle-Earth. There is a climactic battle in which Morgoth defeats the combined armies of men and elves. In the aftermath of this

catastrophic defeat, Húrin is taken prisoner and brought before Morgoth. The evil lord is unable to break Húrin and bend him to his will, and in spite lays a curse on Húrin's family.

How this curse unfolds constitutes the plot of *The Children of Húrin*. The action centers primarily on Húrin's son, Túrin, who wages an unending war against the forces of Morgoth. Húrin's wife and two daughters also have roles to play, but this is first of all the saga of the warrior-hero Túrin. Túrin's struggle, ultimately doomed by Morgoth's curse, culminates in a battle between the hero and the dragon Glaurung. Germanic mythology includes many famous dragon-killers, such as Beowulf and Siegfried (and not to forget St. George!), but the final clash between Túrin and Glaurung ranks as perhaps the finest dragon fight in English literature.

The Children of Húrin has met with both critical and popular acclaim. It is one of those rare books that is simultaneously both serious literature and an action tale to be enjoyed for its own sake. Potential readers, however, should be aware that this is a solemn and sober story, with none of the comic relief found in *LotR* -- no light-hearted banter, no hobbit-slapstick, no kindly wizard. Rather, it is the tale of a brave man in a dark time, who fights the enemies of his family and his folk, and who struggles against overwhelming odds without fear and without despair. In a sense, then, it is a tale for our time.

Reviewed by Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia



A Layman's Guide to Evolution

If they think about it at all, most people regard evolution as something to do with fossil specimens in museums, Darwin, and natural selection or 'survival of the fittest'. The whole business has come to the boil recently in an ongoing controversy about the influence of genes in determining individual characteristics, performance and behaviour. As might be imagined, the contention that human beings, like all other creatures, are little if anything more than vehicles for the onward transmission of genes, has provoked a furious reaction in religious as well as academic circles.

You may be tempted to believe that this is all dry academic stuff of little practical relevance to mundane affairs. But certain features of the evolutionary dynamic have profound implications for our survival as a race and nation:

- ◆ Evolution is essentially about the survival of certain species at the expense of others in competition for the same territory and resources.
- ◆ There are only three survival relationships in nature, namely a) predator/prey, the former existing at the expense of the latter; b) host/parasite, the latter existing at the expense of the former; c) symbiosis, i.e. mutually advantageous; All three relationships are at work in human communities.
- ◆ Humankind is now using genetics for selective breeding of certain plants and animals that it wishes to exploit.
- ◆ Politicians are subverting the evolutionary dynamic by 'social engineering', geared to survival of the most instead of the fittest. This facilitates the survival and proliferation of parasites, while disguising itself as symbiosis or mutually advantageous cooperation. Such dysgenic policies can only result in destruction of the most advanced races and nations.

In this ever more overcrowded world, competition for the most habitable territory and limited resources remains as implacable as ever it was; and those not actively and wholeheartedly engaged in winning that competition are already losing it.

There are no soft-option compromises or negotiated settlements; no concessions for being awfully nice. Only the winning can afford to be charitable, and the comfort blanket of liberal self-righteousness affords no protection at all against the cold wind of competition. Nature is amoral, and self-sacrificing philanthropy becomes the worst form of treachery when it threatens the survival of kith and kin. Altruism begins at home. Accordingly, any political platform which ignores this evolutionary imperative amounts to nothing less than an invitation to racial and national suicide. All the democratic cant in the world cannot evade the fact that it leads inevitably to the most numerous, not the most deserving, inheriting the earth.

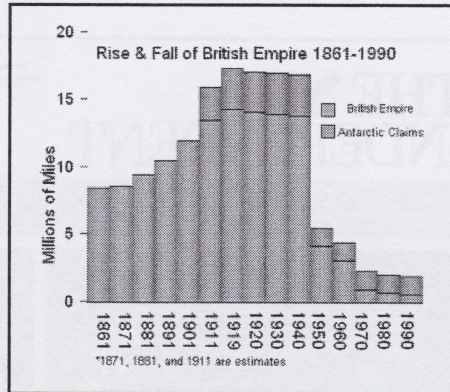
However pleasing that outcome may be to self-regarding philanthropists, it runs counter to the evolutionary process and can therefore only result in national disintegration, cultural stagnation and crushing bureaucracy. With many constituencies now swamped by immigrants, the upshot of the 'democratic process' is that just one of these constituencies can now tip the scales in favour of renegade legislation hugely damaging to race and nation. Local government in London, Birmingham, Bradford, Leicester, Oldham, Bristol and many other areas is now burdened with immigrants at a crippling cost to the indigenous tax and ratepayers.

Nationally, our health, education and social services are rapidly becoming a domestic branch of overseas aid. And internationally, because of the huge numerical superiority of Third World populations and countries, we are always going to be out-voted in supra-national agencies like the so-called 'Commonwealth' and United Nations Assembly.

The most clamorous countries and races in support of 'global village' politics are invariably those with everything to gain and nothing much

to lose from all resource-sharing co-operatives. Most of them will never be anything more than camp-followers of Western civilisation. Thus the culturally-advanced races and nations on this increasingly overcrowded planet now find themselves harassed and howled down in the councils of the world, invaded by races with negligible assets or potential, and betrayed from within by renegade politicians.

Future historians worthy of the name will identify the following elements of Britain's decline in the 20th century:



- ◆ Two unnecessary and ruinous wars with Germany which took the best of our menfolk, impoverished the nation, broke up the world's most successful empire, allowed a huge expansion of Communist tyranny and unleashed Third World barbarism.
- ◆ The massive influx of Third World immigrants after 1945, with the inevitable results of cultural and civic squalor, drug and crime epidemics, race riots, bankrupt social services, and an utterly demoralised native population.
- ◆ Entry into the European Union, which crippled our own economy, subsidised less successful countries at our expense, cost billions of pounds due to EU fraud and incompetence, and transferred most of our governance to a Brussels bureaucracy.
- ◆ The burgeoning of the Welfare State and associated 'dependency culture', associated with clamorous 'human rights' lobbies, erosion of family values, strident feminism, sexual promiscuity; all parasitical upon an ever-diminishing wealth-producing sector.
- ◆ The 'free market'/globalist policy which ruined many British industries, allowed a huge influx of foreign manufactures and the migration of capital to cheap labour areas in the Third World.
- ◆ The overweening power and decadent influence of the mass media in debasing our cultural heritage, corrupting our youth and facilitating national decline.

These historians will also note how our most illustrious national heroes were reduced to apologetic footnotes in school history textbooks, and replaced by prominent exponents of political correctness.

But amid that festering chaos they will also detect the emergence of an indomitable nationalist spirit which, against all the odds, mounted more and more successful challenges to the corrupt ruling orthodoxy; which lost many skirmishes and even a few battles, but eventually won the most momentous war in the nation's history.

That war will be seen to represent the ultimate triumph of evolution over degeneracy; of culture over anarchy and racial truth over globalist propaganda. Its champions will not be titled aristocrats, media darlings, PR men, self-publicists, ego-trippers and unprincipled opportunists. They will be ordinary men and women of robust common sense, real moral fibre, cultural pride and indomitable patriotism of the kind which infused the front ranks of our people during other times of national crisis.

Our future is in their hands; and those who are not of their number are at best mere parasites of progress and hitchhikers of human evolution. So do not be beguiled by specious arguments for global co-operatives of one kind or another. It is clear enough already that these actually amount to dissolving all the assets of Western civilisation in the Third World. And as any naturalist will tell you, once a species becomes a minority in any desirable habitat, its days are numbered.

F Kimbal Johnson, Louth, Lincolnshire

Editor's note: Those readers interested in human Evolution should check out the Mankind Quarterly website at www.mankindquarterly.org for a number of interesting articles and books.

Freedom's Front Line - Victory in Oxford

November 26th 2007 saw the end of an era in "anti-fascist" politics. After seven previous invitations had been withdrawn under the combined pressure of influential British Jews and far left thugs, the historian David Irving finally fulfilled a longstanding engagement to address the Oxford Union, where he was joined at a "free speech forum" by the British National Party chairman Nick Griffin.

Union members had voted by 62% to 38% in favour of continuing with the invitation, which had the support of the Jewish MP for Oxford West & Abingdon, Dr Evan Harris. The unprecedented special ballot of members took place just three days before the meeting. As a Life Member of the Oxford Union, I went back to the city to register my vote and encourage a few friends to do likewise. The usual suspects were outside the Union leafletting (in contravention of the Society's rules) and a young woman, later identified as Cambridge graduate Jenni Woolf, representing the Union of Jewish Students, was pacing around inside the building making increasingly agitated calls to get out the vote (again in blatant contravention of the Society's rules).

Union officers including President Luke Tryl made clear that they did not necessarily agree with the conclusions Mr Irving has drawn from historical research, but they nonetheless insisted on his right to express those views in open debate.

A mob of the usual suspects rejected this free speech argument, and special security measures had to be in place on Monday night to prevent the Oxford Union's buildings being overrun.

Opponents of the debate included Conservative defence spokesman Dr Julian Lewis, who resigned his life membership of the Union over the invitations, and the Archbishop of Canterbury Dr Rowan Williams, a former Oxford professor. Dr Williams gave an interview to the website totallyjewish.com stating that Mr Irving's views "should not be given the dignity of being taken seriously".

The more sordid side of the anti-Irving lobby is evident from comments by some of the archbishop's fellow campaigners.

Lee Jasper of the National Assembly against Racism, who is also equalities adviser to the Mayor of London, said:

The Oxford Union is jeopardising the safety of the students by continuing with this event. It is not too late to rescind these invites – the Oxford Union gathers growing condemnation with every moment it continues being complicit with a meeting promoting fascism and Holocaust denial.

Sabby Dhalu of Unite Against Fascism echoed these threats:

The Oxford Union will have to hold itself responsible for any subsequent repercussions on the threats to the safety of students if it proceeds with this decision.

I arrived back in Oxford late on the afternoon of the meeting and was impressed by the determination of the Union's officers and staff (under great pressure) to proceed with this controversial event. Though for security reasons members were not allowed

to bring guests into the building that day, the President kindly made an exception for us and together with the President-elect gave interviews for a forthcoming DVD project (see www.jailingopinions.com).

David Irving arrived about 5.30 pm and was taken to an annex of the Union's Library, with its famous Pre-Raphaelite murals by William Morris, Edward Burne-Jones and Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Matters were becoming considerably less civilised outside, as many of the 450 Union members with tickets for the event had difficulty forcing their way through a dense

crowd of opponents. Thames Valley police failed to prevent the persistent obstruction of St Michael's Street.

Worse was to follow as several dozen demonstrators scaled the Union walls and stormed the debating chamber, about thirty minutes before the scheduled start of the event. Again the police did nothing to prevent this blatant illegality, but after forceful objections from Union members, the demonstrators left the building.

Only the courageous determination of the Union's own officers and staff prevented a victory for the anti-free speech rabble. Having allowed the problem in the first place by their own incompetence, the police now insisted that it would be unsafe for members not already in the debating chamber to make their way across the gardens.

The event therefore had to be split into two. David Irving, Evan Harris MP, and *Telegraph* columnist Anne Atkins spoke in the debating chamber, while BNP chairman Nick Griffin and two student debaters spoke in the Macmillan Room, a restaurant above the New Library.

Apoplectic with impotent rage, George Galloway MP told the press that he would have favoured storming the building to prevent the

meeting. The irony of course is that the forces aiming to silence David Irving and jail scholars across Europe for their opinions are exactly the same forces which conspired to destroy George Galloway because of his views on the Middle East.

Within days of his sinister threats to Oxford students Lee Jasper was the subject of an in depth *exposé* in the London *Evening Standard* under the front page headline *Ken's Aide and Lost Millions*. Back in 1995 Mr Jasper lost his job training police officers in race awareness after he made a violently anti-police speech in Brixton which some officers blamed for inflaming a riot.

Another individual who has profited greatly from the "anti-fascist" industry is Glyn Ford, a Labour Member of the European Parliament, who was among the noisy rabble outside the Oxford Union trying to disrupt the November 26th event. Mr Ford was exposed by a press investigation in 1999 which showed that European parliamentary funds intended for office and secretarial expenses were used to pay his bills for laundry and drycleaning, gardening, decorating, council tax and utilities.

Messrs Jasper and Ford should have heard David Irving's reference during his Oxford Union speech to George Orwell. For Orwell's dystopian vision in 1984 seems uncannily similar to the type of Britain which Jasper, Ford and their New Labour Zionist cronies wish to build:

If you want a picture of the future, imagine a boot stamping on a human face - forever.

The courage of Oxford's students on November 26th suggests that we can still have some faith in our people's potential to fight for a different, brighter future.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



Lee Jasper - financial scandal exposed

Freedom's Front Line - Jailing the Lawyers

On November 15th the increasing repression of European political dissidents moved into a new phase when Sylvia Stolz, former lawyer for the jailed holocaust revisionist Ernst Zündel, went on trial in Mannheim District Court.

I was in Mannheim to witness the trial and film interviews for a forthcoming DVD.

Miss Stolz faces a lengthy indictment partly relating to the conduct of the Zündel trial, where the judge dismissed her from the defence team and accused her of "obstructing" the prosecution - which some might imagine was the defence counsel's job!

Even more crucially for those concerned about the assault on Europeans' traditional freedoms, the indictment also includes charges under the German Penal Code's notorious Section 130 prohibiting *Volksverhetzung* ("Incitement of the Masses").

Article 5/1 of the German Constitution's Basic Law supposedly guarantees freedom of speech, opinion and research, which would seem to make Section 130 unconstitutional - a contention which forms part of Sylvia Stolz's defence.

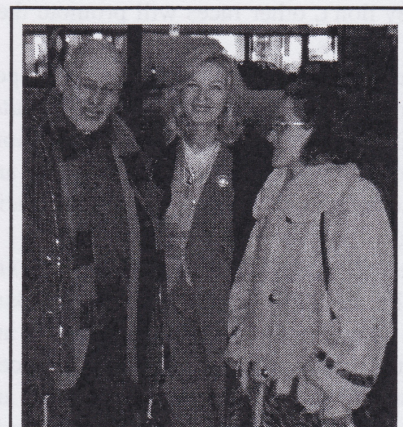
On the first day of the trial the defence asked for this issue to be referred to a higher court (*Bundesverfassungsgericht*), but this request was refused.

Aside from the issue of "incitement", Miss Stolz was also charged with insulting the memory of the dead (in other words the Jewish dead, they being the only deceased persons with whom Germany's present rulers are concerned) and making disrespectful remarks about the current German constitution.

At the outset of the trial she made clear that her defence would be that in her handling of the Zündel case she was seeking to do her duty for her client, while subjected to unusual and provocative decisions by the judge in that case, Judge Meinerzhagen.

That Zündel trial, like the present case against Miss Stolz herself and other Mannheim cases such as the trial of Germar Rudolf, is in reality a political show trial where the verdict is decided before the trial begins.

(I was reminded of Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*: 'No, no!' said the Queen. 'Sentence first - verdict afterwards.' 'Stuff and nonsense!' said Alice loudly. 'The idea of having the sentence first!' 'Hold your tongue!' said the Queen, turning purple. 'I won't!' said Alice.



Horst Mahler and Sylvia Stolz outside the Mannheim court with (centre) Michèle, Lady Renouf, a visiting British film maker

'Off with her head!' the Queen shouted at the top of her voice.)

Almost sixty years ago the constitutional expert Prof. Carlo Schmid coined the German acronym OMF to summarise the form of foreign rule which had been imposed on Germany after her defeat in 1945. In her opening statement Miss Stolz quoted this well known thesis and said that she intends to cover four areas:

- 1) Since the end of World War II, Germany has been ruled by foreign powers acting through the OMF;

- 2) Specifically, Germany has been ruled by Jewish occupiers in accordance with the rules laid down in the Talmud;
- 3) The historical record has been thoroughly falsified regarding World War II and the Third Reich; and
- 4) Under OMF law, the Third Reich can be depicted only as "evil" and "satanic."

She pointed out that these judicial perversions result from the violent imposition of a particular version of history, and anyone who expresses alternate opinions is politically marginalised then transformed into an outlaw.

Thus opinion is the real object of prosecution in these "Holocaust" show trials. Consider everything that citizens are no longer allowed publicly to say or think in Germany!

Miss Stolz says that evidentiary motions relating to the topic of what really happened are proscribed by German courts, which makes the task of the defense attorneys impossible.

She points out that the German courts long ago abandoned their duty to establish truth by gathering material evidence themselves.

The holy cow of *Offenkundigkeit* (Manifest Obviousness) cannot exist in all eternity, however. This was established by the Petitions Committee of Federal Parliament in a position paper in 1994/95.

Sylvia Stolz's own ideological development is testimony to the transient nature of "obviousness". Like many other Germans, she was influenced in her youth by the American television miniseries *Holocaust* to hold decidedly anti-nazi views. These prejudices were only decisively overturned when in 1994 she read Germar Rudolf's pseudonymously published (and later banned) book *Grundlagen zur Zeitgeschichte*.

zur Zeitgeschichte.

In support of this argument she quoted about twenty pages from this book, much to the displeasure of the presiding judge. Mere possession of this book in Germany can lead to incarceration - well-known activist Gunter Deckert served 15 months for this offence in the mid-1990s.

Later she went on to quote revisionist scholars such as Robert Faurisson, Carlo Mattogno and Udo Walendy. It is clear that the establishment version of history, and its desperate actions to protect that version of history from sceptical inquiry, is what are really on trial in Mannheim.

So far Sylvia has succeeded in putting the notion of "Manifest Obviousness" in the dock as well. The judges have become increasingly agitated by her strategy of quoting a wide range of authorities to undermine its validity. At one stage the judge intervened to prevent her from quoting the leftwing author Harold Pinter's 2005 speech accepting the Nobel Prize! The court clearly didn't want to hear words such as these from Mr Pinter:

Political language, as used by politicians, does not venture into any of this territory since the majority of politicians, on the evidence available to us, are interested not in truth but in power and in the maintenance of that power. To maintain that power it is essential that people remain in ignorance, that they live in ignorance of the truth, even the truth of their own lives. What surrounds us therefore is a vast tapestry of lies, upon which we feed.

...I believe that despite the enormous odds which exist, unflinching, unswerving, fierce intellectual determination, as citizens, to define the real truth of our lives and our societies is a crucial obligation which devolves upon us all. It is in fact mandatory.

If such a determination is not embodied in our political vision we have no hope of restoring what is so nearly lost to us - the dignity of man.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Editor's note: Thanks to court reporters Günter Deckert and J.A. Damon



Book Review: *Race and the American Prospect*:

Essays on the Racial Realities of our Nation and Time, by Sam Francis - Part I

Published by The Occidental Press, 2006, ISBB 0-9779882-0-1 - \$34.95 (hardcover), ISBN 0-9779882-1-X - \$19.95 (softcover) - 446pp. Available from The Occidental Press, PO Box 8127, Augusta, GA 31106, USA or www.occidentalpress.com

The death of Dr. Samuel Francis in February of 2005 was a great loss to all who were familiar with him and his works. Sam was one of America's leading traditionalist conservatives, or "paleoconservatives". A bright, literate and elegant writer with remarkable personal integrity and courage, he was an important figure in American intellectual life and an inspiration to many people. After a stint as a US Senate aide, he took to lecturing and writing. He was a nationally syndicated columnist for the *Washington Times*, editor for journals such as *Chronicles* and *The Occidental Quarterly*, and author of several books. The underlying theme of these writings and his primary *raison d'être* was to raise White racial consciousness so that America's founding majority could begin once again to take charge of its own destiny to help ensure the welfare of millions now living and the survival and happiness of millions of their racial descendants yet unborn.

The purpose of the work, *Race and the American Prospect* in furtherance of these objectives is to discuss current issues of concern to Whites from their own perspective.

This was the last book Dr. Francis wrote or contributed to. He conceived of the need to comprehensively present the issues of primary importance to Whites, he assembled a coterie of distinguished authors to write essays in their areas of expertise, he edited their essays, and he wrote the introduction and one of the essays.

The book represents an exhortation to Whites in North America, Europe, and elsewhere to reclaim their racial birthright before they and their descendents are displaced by non-whites in their ancestral homelands, and is presented in a non-combative, scholarly style. The contributions are sober and well-reasoned examinations of the crises Whites face in an era ("dark" age?) of mass immigration, multiracialism, multiculturalism and political correctness. The vehicle conceived of by Dr. Francis to begin the process of reversing the current detrimental milieu is sufficiently to raise White consciousness.

On the face of it, Dr. Francis seemed to believe that the necessary turnaround would occur once that (modest?) goal was accomplished. Racial consciousness however, in the way I would conceive it, and the way I think he conceived of it also, should more aptly be termed "affirmative racialism" (to coin a new term) since the thrust of Dr. Francis's writings was to create a conviction that Whites as a biologically unique group have a right not merely to survive, but to thrive, and to do so they must be entitled to protect their interests as a group at least in their traditional homelands.

Therefore racial consciousness/affirmative racialism asserts the right of a race to fashion a society with institutions that serve and advance its own interests, and from which its people and their descendants are the main beneficiaries.

Racial consciousness/affirmative racialism are natural and moral and are especially important to Whites because it is with them alone that the necessary awareness and action are both lacking and prohibited in the reigning repressive environment.

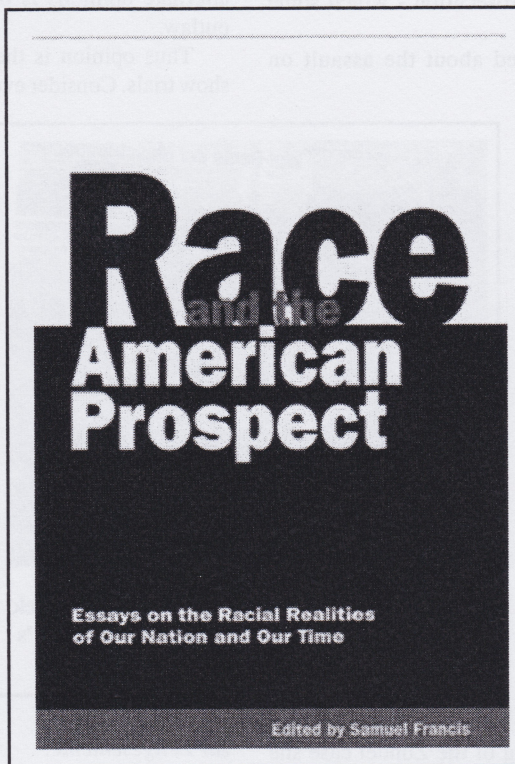
A cursory glance through *Race and the American Prospect* will show that it was only in the 20th century that the West began suffering an evisceration (Dr. Francis's term) of the normal wholesome White racial consciousness, identity, and active protection of its interests. This was accomplished through a hypocritical, opportunistic, and pseudoscientific denial of the concept of race, the political and cultural demonization of Whites, and the "political and legal destruction of White cultural power". This "racial revolution" (coup is a better term) has encouraged/created non-white and anti-white agendas such as "affirmative action" among minority groups. Thanks to mass immigration from third world areas, non-whites are in the process of displacing Whites in most of their traditional homelands. This has been exacerbated by

miscegnation and excessively low White birth rates. These are two factors deserving as much attention in the book as immigration but discussions thereof are lacking.

Dr. Francis gives three reasons why Whites must recover an explicitly racial consciousness (and act upon it). First, science has rejected the "race is a social construct" fallacy. If Whites were to be displaced, Dr. Francis believes no other race could replicate their contributions to human society. Second, Whites are entitled to survive and thrive for their own sake (just as endangered species should be preserved), just as all members of a family want that family to survive and thrive. Finally, Whites must protect themselves because if they don't, other races will promote their interests at the expense of Whites.

The essays in *Race and The American Prospect* expound upon these three areas of concern and what is likely to happen if Whites do not wake up to the crisis they face. The essays examine various aspects of the crisis - the scientific, the historical, the religious and the philosophical - and some seek to explain how White racial consciousness and feelings of self-worth were lost.

In "The Reality of Race", Kevin Lamb, editor of *The Occidental Quarterly* provides a detailed analysis of current scientific thinking on race. Science confirms what liberals deny: that race is real, and that racial differences are the primary determinants for the success or failure of different groups. No one familiar with genetics any longer subscribes to the environmentalist "blank slate" model developed by the "Frankfurt School sociologists" (and scientists with political agendas). Explanations of Black and Hispanic



underachievement based on "racism" or discrimination are political, not scientific.

In "Racial Differences in Intelligence, Personality and Behavior", Prof. Richard Lynn shows that observations about racial differences throughout history, before the revolution in genetic science, have proven more accurate than those of modern-day sociologists. His conclusions are well known: East Asians have higher IQs than Whites who in turn have higher IQs than Blacks. Blacks are more likely than East Asians and Whites to engage in destructive behavior and suffer from psychopathic personalities. There is no "moral dimension" involved here since racial differences are the result of evolutionary developments molded by different environments. I have never felt entirely comfortable with relying upon evolution as a sole factor since it is a roundabout way of giving environmental influences undue credence and seems to bolster the "blank slate" idea albeit on a different timescale. Increasing numbers of scientists are not comfortable with explaining differences primarily in terms of evolution. In any event, the basic proposition of the essay is that not all population groups fit well into White societies.

The difficulties Blacks face in White American Society are examined in detail in Joseph Fallon's essay, "The Cost of Racial Pluralism in Black and White". Beginning with a brief discussion on the scientific findings on race and IQ, similar to Lynn's, the author uses data and a multiplicity of charts to demonstrate that from rates of welfare use to disease and unemployment, Blacks are at the bottom of most indices of social health. The trillions of dollars spent to lift blacks out of poverty since the 1960's - money largely taken from White taxpayers - has not had the transformative effect the Great Society planners had hoped for. Today, the Great Society's spiritual heirs blame persistent white "racism" (and will continue to do so as long as the "we're all equal" paradigm remains in effect) and demand even more money and ever more penance from Whites.

Having failed to solve the Black/White race problem (and as if to take the focus off the incipient failure of their solutions), American elites made things incomparably worse in 1965 by opening the US to mass and largely uncontrolled non-white immigration from Latin America, Asia, and Africa. In "Immigration and Race", Dr. Wayne Lutton, editor of *The Social Contract* journal gives us a detailed and wistful examination of US immigration from colonial days to the present. For most of its history, the US had an explicitly racial immigration policy. The first naturalization law restricted citizenship to "free white persons", and until the late 19th century, nearly all immigrants were from Northwestern Europe and were almost entirely of the Nordic variety. Chinese and Japanese and other Asians were excluded on racial grounds. When the source of immigration shifted to Eastern and Southern Europe, old-stock Americans responded with the 1924 Immigration Act, which established national-origin quotas based upon the proportions of the population of each small ethnic group present in the US at the time of the 1890 census (this was later changed to the 1920 census).

Reviewed by Sidney Secular, Silver Spring, Maryland

Editor's note: Mr Secular is the Program Director of the National Capital Area Chapter, Council of Conservative Citizens (CofCC) check out their website at - www.cofcc.org. He is 67 years old and has a B.A. Degree in History, Minor in Education. Mr Secular writes on; revisionist historical and contemporary political/social/science subjects, American/Confederate/southern subjects, and occult/outré subjects. Part II of his book review will be published in our next issue.

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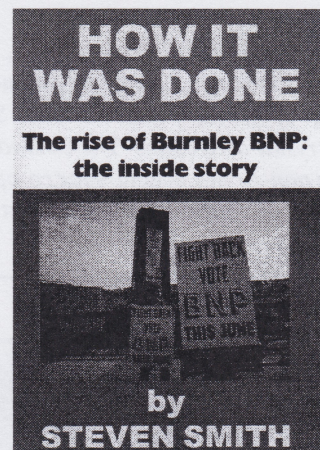
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Rockwell Commemoration Held in Virginia

The 40th anniversary of the assassination of George Lincoln Rockwell was marked by a day of action in Arlington, Virginia, on August 25. The day's events were organized by and hosted by the New Order, which is the organizational descendent of Rockwell's American Nazi Party (later renamed the National Socialist White People's Party).

The first event was a procession from "Hatemonger Hill," location of the old Party headquarters, down to the site where Rockwell was gunned down. The marchers' route retraced Rockwell's last journey. Leading the procession was New Order Commander Matt Koehl, who was Rockwell's number-two man at the time of his death, and who took over leadership of Rockwell's movement following the murder. A Swastika flag flew above the procession, and the marchers displayed a 24-foot-long streamer reading Lincoln Rockwell Lives! At the assassination site, a wreath was laid at the exact spot where Rockwell fell. Following the wreath-laying, an honor guard stood at attention in a silent vigil. During the vigil, Arlington County police officers arrived in response to calls from alarmed citizens, who were startled by the sight of Swastika-carrying National Socialists. In previous years, the police had harassed the New Order activists, but this year they were courteous and professional, and did not attempt to disrupt the proceedings.

That evening, following dinner at a local restaurant, a formal memorial meeting was held in Commander Rockwell's honor. The first speaker was New Order activist Jerry Griffin, who gave his personal assessment of Rockwell's life and sacrifice. Next, *Heritage and Destiny* Assistant Editor Martin Kerr read a letter to the meeting from Colin Jordan.

Forty five years ago, in the summer of 1962, I stood with comrades at Shannon Airport in Ireland waiting to welcome an American visitor to a pan-Aryan camp of Britain's then National Socialist Movement to be held in the countryside area called 'The Cotswolds' and thereby to discuss the creation of a pan-Aryan structure for co-operation which took shape as the World Union of National Socialists. That visitor was to become one

of the greatest influences in my political life as in the political lives of so many others all over the world.

The plane landed. Other people came down the steps. At last, at the end of the line, just when we were about to despair of his arrival, the unmistakable, lofty figure of Lincoln Rockwell appeared to our joyful relief. What a moment that was for us as we thereupon bundled him into our car amid our greetings and shot off swiftly in case of surveillance and pursuit.

We only had him for a few precious days, evading police and immigration authorities who were seeking him all over the place on many false trails. Yet in that tiny time we came to know a magnetically inspiring, luminously dedicated, exuberantly jovial man who could continually see and heartily enjoy the funny side of our grievous struggle within the enormity of the racial and social peril confronting us.

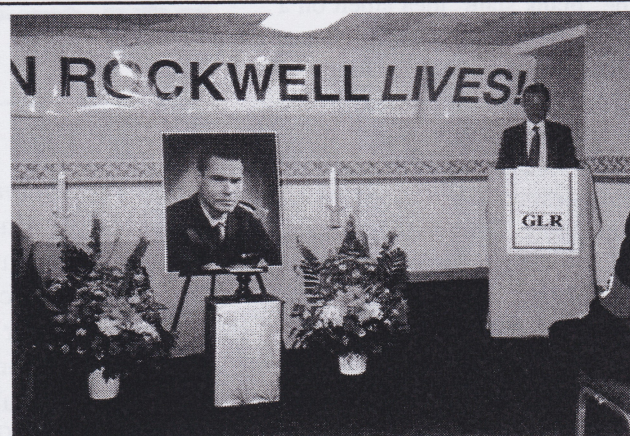
The supreme merit of the man I am so proud to call Comrade was not, I venture to declare, in the field of ideological development and exposition, but in that of depictive and evocative deeds, which is fully as important in the nexus of thought and action, which is the flow of life's

endeavour. Ideological development and exposition has come from the hand of his everlastingly loyal comrade, Commander Matt Koehl, who has thereby magnificently served Commander Rockwell's memory.

Lincoln Rockwell's summarising achievement, his supreme contribution to our cause, was to enter a political world reverberating with universal almost total vilification of Adolf Hitler - the greatest champion the Aryan peoples have ever had - as instead the greatest monster from hell the world has ever seen, and with eclipsing defiance to explode and shatter this monstrous travesty with the thunderous and chastening impact of the message 'Hitler was right!' - a thunderclap of a countercry which I brought forth in those days. Only in the spirit of these words, the spirit of Lincoln Rockwell, herald of the National Socialist comeback, can the colossal denigration by the prevailing forces of world-wide Aryan ruination be withstood and overturned.

The spirit of this wonderful man was displayed to a nicety on the morning he was deported from England after his ban-beating entry and his spectacular evasion of capture had been frontpage news for days, and he was already on his way to Scotland Yard to surrender and go home, his mission already accomplished and completed. Climbing the steps into the plane, he turned and with a salute exclaimed 'I'll be back!'.

An assassin's cowardly bullet prevented him from returning, taking from us this mighty fighter in his prime, but by his electrifying staging of his views he succeeded in breaking the intended no-sound barrier or 'silent treatment', thrusting himself and his cause into the foreground of public attention, thereby winning a comeback for the spirit and image of Adolf



H&D assistant editor Martin Kerr addresses the Rockwell memorial meeting in northern Virginia



Lincoln Rockwell (left), Colin Jordan (centre) and John Tyndall (right) at the famous Cotswolds camp in 1962



Matt Koehl and members of the New Order pay tribute to Rockwell at the site of his assassination in Falls Church VA

Hitler. The greatness of Lincoln Rockwell thus lay, in the lead he gave in confronting head-on the great lie against the Aryan saviour of a great communicator, the superb skill of the great simplifier, and a golden flair for persuasion by dramatisation, bringing issues to attention with sudden clarity and compelling force.

So that is why you should make Lincoln Rockwell a mighty memory in your life as he is in mine.

Jordan and Rockwell co-founded the World Union of National Socialists in 1962, to facilitate international NS cooperation and solidarity. The World Union continues to this day. Kerr then give his own estimate of Rockwell's historical significance. Following this, noted White Nationalist author Margaret Huffstickler treated the audience to a *cappella* renditions of an American folk song and an NS classic from Germany.

In his keynote address, Matt Koehl recalled some personal memories of Rockwell. He went on to explain that Rockwell's strategy and tactics were perfectly attuned for his time, but that since then there have been monumental political, social and demographic changes. Consequently, a new approach is needed in order for National Socialism to achieve its goals.

The meeting ended with a ceremony honoring Rockwell and other National Socialist martyrs. Afterwards, NS Publications, the New Order's sales division, opened up a table where books, pamphlets and public outreach materials were available.

Among the invited guests at the day's events were Erich Gliebe, chairman of the National Alliance (which also traces its origins back to Lincoln Rockwell) and popular White Nationalist speaker John de Nugent. Also in attendance were two members of the original German Hitler Youth, who recapitulated their long-ago participation in the National Socialist movement by marching in memory of Lincoln Rockwell.

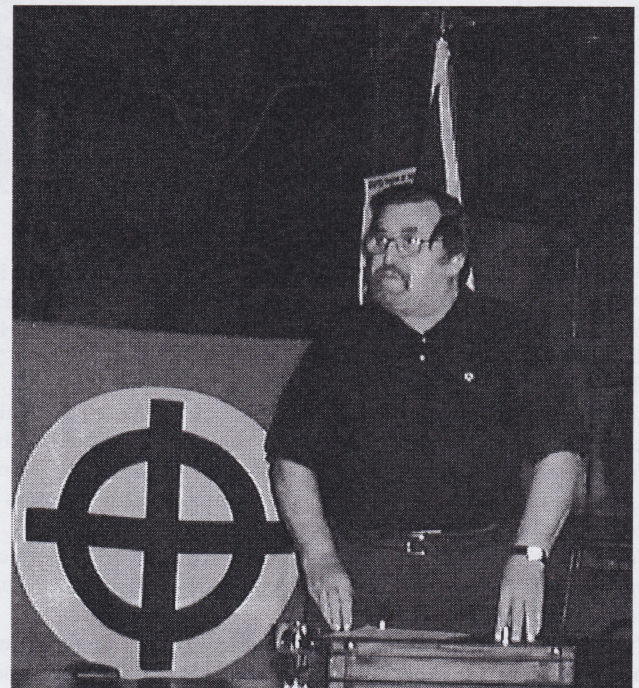
Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia

Editor's note: Colin Jordan publishes an interesting newsletter called Gothic Ripples. For a sample copy please send 4 x 1st class stamps (or \$5.00) to; Gothic Ripples, Thorgarth, Greenhow Hill, Harrogate, HG3 5JQ, England.

John Wood, known to his many friends and comrades in the British nationalist movement as 'Griff', died on November 22nd aged 74. Soon after his national service in the 1950s Griff became a member of Sir Oswald Mosley's Union Movement, in which he was a branch leader. He was one of the last remaining active British nationalists who had been a personal friend and colleague of Mosley.

In 1964 he joined the original British National Party, which though small made a substantial impact in a few constituencies such as Southall. In 1967 he was among a number of BNP organisers who took the decision to merge with the League of Empire Loyalists and Racial Preservation Society to form the National Front, of which Griff was a founder member. Griff left the NF in the mid-70's to join Eddy Morrison's BNP (mark II).

After a period working away from the UK, Griff joined John Tyndall's New National Front in 1980 and was a founder member of the British



John Wood speaking at a BPP meeting in Burnley in 2005

National Party when it was refounded by JT in 1982. Griff represented the League of St George at the BNP's inaugural meeting and was credited with persuading the meeting to adopt the name BNP for the new party.

I first met Griff in 1991 when he was guest speaker at a Leeds BNP meeting, even though he was at that time semi-detached from some in the party leadership. This was to some extent a *leitmotif* of Griff's political career - he was sometimes not an easy colleague, but these difficulties were usually due to his unflinching honesty and commitment to the undiluted principles of racial nationalism.

From 2002 until 2005 Griff held leading positions in the White Nationalist Party and the Nationalist Alliance, a forerunner of today's British People's Party (BPP). I served alongside him on the WNP's national council, which also for a time included *H&D's* editor.

During his final years Griff acted as an unofficial adviser to members of Sheffield BNP and was a frequent contributor to the *Stormfront* internet forum and the North West Nationalists website. As the BNP faces yet another crisis, we will all miss his incisive commentaries on the movement's tergiversations.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

The People of Northern Europe - Part V

Comparison of Germanic and other Indo-Germanic Languages

Germanic differs materially from other Indo-German languages. A Common or Primitive proto-Germanic has been reconstructed by comparing all the surviving languages of the group. It was the spoken language before the beginning of the Germanic dispersion. The most important differences between Indo-German and Germanic are:

- The systematic change of p, t, k and ph, th, kh into voiceless spirants: f, th, x (ch). Compare such words as Latin pater, English father; Latin tenuis, English thin; Latin canis, English hound (Eng. h from an earlier ch).
- The change of Indo-German d, g into p, t, k; that is, the unvoicing of these voiced explosives. Compare such words as Lithuanian dubus, English deep; Latin decem, English ten; Latin gena, English chin (ch from an older k as in German Kinn).
- The change of the aspirated voiced explosives bh, dh, gh into the voiced spirants v as in English live, th as in breathe, g as in German dialect sagen. Compare such words as Latin frater (f from an older bh), English brother (where an older bh has become b); Sanskrit dhadati, English do (where an older dh has become d); Sanskrit dhoghos, English day (where an older g: dang has become y).
- The change of p, t, k to b, d, g instead of to f, th, ch as would be expected, when not under the accent. Compare the sound of English of (unaccented) with the accented o. This is what is known as Werner's Law. The changes under (a), (b) and (c) are known as Grimm's Law or the Germanic consonant change.
- The fixation of the originally free accent on the strongly accented root syllable (as a general rule). This means the change from a musical to a stress accent.
- The disintegration of the Indo-German flexional categories, and as a result of this, the weakening of the final inflexional endings and the drift towards an analytical stage by the use of prepositions and word order to express what was formerly done by inflexional forms. English has traveled the furthest in this direction, with the Scandinavian languages next in order (Icelandic excepted).

In the case of migration and invasions three situations may arise:

- Both languages may survive. Examples are: English and French in Canada; Swedish and Finnish in Finland; French, Italian and German in Switzerland.
- The invaders may adopt the language of the country invaded. Examples are: Bulgaria and the Normans in Normandy.
- The invaders may establish their own language in the territory invaded. Examples are: Magyar in Hungary, Latin in Gaul, Celtic in Spain, Latin in Spain.

Language Development. If the Germanic is the result of the substratum, the same is probably also true of other Indo-German languages that were introduced into territories where other languages were spoken. Other languages of the stock do appear to have been affected, although the changes in the Germanic were carried through in a more systematic manner than can be shown for some of the others. Several of the Indo-German Caucasian languages and Armenian were subjected to changes somewhat similar to the Germanic consonant change. Restriction of the accent in Greek and Latin is not an Indo-German characteristic.

The change in both Latin and Greek of the *mediae aspirate* bh, dh, gh into *tenuis aspiratae* ph, th, kh or modifications of these, belong to the same category as the changes that took place in Germanic. In Old

Irish, Germanic and Early Latin is found the accentuation of the first, usually stressed, syllable. The phenomenon of Umlaut, the modification of a vowel by a following vowel, appears in both Irish and Germanic. There is a general tendency in the centum languages either to give up the inflexional system or to modify it greatly. Both Latin and Greek reduced

the original number of cases (eight) of the Indo-German, and the verbal system also is materially simplified, at least in comparison with that of Sanskrit. Lettish is a colonial language of the Lithuanian in territory where formerly Estonian or some closely related language was spoken, and Lettish has adopted the peculiar "glide" pronunciation of the Estonian (also found in Swedish). In Old Irish there are indications of a consonantal shift which in some respects can be compared with the Germanic. The Indo-German languages of Asia Minor and India differed radically from what is regarded as the reconstructed Indo-German.

It is an historical fact that Latin was introduced into Gaul, Spain and Romania. It was in every case approximately the same kind of Latin; that is, the common spoken language of the soldiers, merchants and colonists. These languages, however, developed along quite different lines, and the changes were such that these languages have long been mutually unintelligible.

The Germanic world was much more restricted at the end of the Older Bronze and in

the Middle Bronze periods than it was during the Iron Age. It was a relatively closed area, extending over the Danish Islands, Jutland, Schleswig-Holstein, a considerable part of Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg, part of Pomerania as far as the Peene river and Rangen, Southern Sweden and a few localities in Southern Norway. In a restricted area such as this, a cultural fusion could be completed in a much shorter time than would be possible over a more extended area.

The enlargement of the Germanic territory began, according to some authorities, about 750 B.C., but almost certainly no later than 500 B.C. It is reasonable to conclude that the formation of the Germanic language was completed before the beginning of this outward expansion of the Germanic people to populate other parts of Europe.

Cultural Impact of Trade. Cultural influences often follow trade. Northern Europe during the Bronze Age was outside the Southern and Central European cultural orbits, but there were nevertheless important contacts. There was some trade between the North and the South. The earliest trade in bronze and bronze artifacts that developed in the North was with Italy. It is most likely that the required tin came from Cornwall and perhaps also from Spain. Some copper and tin appear to have reached the North from the Harz mountains where both were mined. In exchange the North could offer skins and amber. The pelts of the cold-loving animals were greatly treasured in those days, just as they are today. There was an almost inexhaustible supply of amber in the North Sea and the Baltic. Amber ornaments appear early in Eastern Europe. On the basis of chemical analysis it is known that the amber beads found in Mycenaean graves by Schliemann came from the North. Definite trade routes were established for this exchange of commodities. These routes were by way of the Vistula and Dniester to the Black Sea, much the same route as that taken later by the Viking traders, the Elbe-Moldau-Danube route, from the North Sea to the Mediterranean by way of the Rhine and Rhone rivers, the maritime route by way of the North Sea, the English Channel and the Straits of Gibraltar.

The bronze industry developed quite early in Bohemia and Silesia, no doubt because of their strategic position on the Eastern trade routes. The



The illustration indicates that Indo-European languages generally have common words for the various elements shown

spiral ornamentation that reached such a high state of perfection in the North was probably introduced from Central Europe.

After the initial period of importation and imitation, the Northern artists equaled, if they did not surpass, those of the South. The artifacts show an excellence of form, a clarity of conception and a masterly execution which witness to the high attainments of the artists. From the point of view of artistic excellence this was a period of high tide in the North of Europe.

The Pre-Roman Iron Age

Iron made its first appearance in Hittite Asia Minor in the fourteenth century before the present era, and from there a knowledge of the metal spread to Europe. Soon there arose in Austria and South Germany a new culture which has been given the name of Hallstatt after a settlement and cemetery of salt-miners in Upper Austria. Indeed, skeletons from this area show that the inhabitants were dramatically "Nordic" in their cast of features, more homogeneous and uniformly so than even the population of modern Sweden. From this general area the culture spread rapidly and became differentiated in various regions, but everywhere there are the same peculiarities, such as the same type of swords, safety pins and pottery styles. This beginning of the Iron Age in Europe is dated about 1000 B.C.

At the beginning, iron was used only for certain purposes and bronze still remained the important metal for most things. Iron has obviously a great advantage over bronze in the making of weapons of war, since it is a much harder metal, and the possession of iron swords must have given the owners a feeling of superiority.

























The second phase of the Iron Age is called La Tene after a place name on Lake Neuchatel in Switzerland. This was a Celtic culture and was carried into many parts of Western Europe as the result of cultural diffusion and the Celtic expansion.

In Northern Europe the Early Iron Age lasted for over a thousand years, from about 800 B.C. to A.D. 500. The first two hundred years, a transitional period from 800-600 B.C. is often called Period VI of the Bronze Age. A further division can be made into a Pre-Roman and a Roman Iron Age. The North was relatively isolated during the first, but during the second was very greatly influenced directly and indirectly by the prestige of the power and culture of the Roman Empire.

The new metal made its way but slowly in the North. It was not introduced by an invading people using iron swords but by diffusion and trade. Such a warlike introduction of the new metal into the Germanic North has long been an accepted dogma for many historians, but there is neither archaeological, anthropological nor historical proof of any such movement. The theory has rested upon the conviction that the Germanic people were relatively late arrivals in Northern Europe and were part of a mass movement into Central and Western Europe from somewhere in the East.

Until the beginning of the present era any very considerable Germanic expansion in a southerly direction was blocked, to the east along the Baltic by the Illyrians and to the west and south by the Celts, with the Roman power in the background. It was necessary for the people of the North to obtain raw material through the media of the Celtic traders. To a certain extent one might almost say there was a "Celtic Iron Curtain" which in many ways was quite effective in creating at least a partial isolation of the North of Europe. This is the explanation for the presence in the Germanic language of so many culture-words of Celtic origin. 'Iron' is an example.

Expansion from the North. But the North was ready for expansion. This had begun even before the end of the Bronze Age in those areas immediately adjacent to and south of the Schleswig-Holstein zone, and eastward along the Baltic. It seems as if during the Bronze Age in the North there had been a gradual accumulation of dynamic energy which was continually threatening to break out of the ethnic bounds of the culture, and this energy was finally unloosed in the Iron Age. For a time the struggle was against the Celtic power and then, after the collapse of the Celts, against the Roman. Finally the Germanic wave rolled with overwhelming force over the whole of Central and part of Western Europe, causing the

							
feoh (cattle, wealth) f	ur (surochs) u	þorn (thorn) þ	ōs (god) o	rād (journey/triding) r	cen (torch) c	giefu (gift) g	wyn (joy) p
							
hægl (hail) h	nied (necessity/trouble) n	is (ice) i	gear (year) j	ēoh (yew) 3	peor (?) p	eolh (sedge?) x	sigel (sun) s
							
tiw/tir (Tiw - a god) t	beorc (birch) b	eoh (horse) e	man (man) m	lagu (water/sea) l	ing (a god) ng	eþel (land/estate) ce	dæg (day) d

Part of a runic alphabet

collapse of the first really universal Empire. There must have been some reason for this migration surge.

Reasons for the Expansion. Several reasons can be given: the Germanic people of the North had beyond a doubt heard of the accumulated wealth in urban centers further south, and the lure of sudden riches and booty must certainly have played a prominent role, just as it did in later Germanic history when Germanic peoples were knocking so persistently at the doors of the Roman Empire. At this particular time it would be the wealth of Celtic foundations that stirred the blood of the more adventurous and excited their cupidity. Such motives have always played a part in war and colonial expansion.

But that was a minor motivation. It is insufficient as a satisfactory explanation of the gradually accumulating waves of people from the North. Even though these waves were often dashed to pieces against the opposition, still new waves were formed in the restless sea of people, and some of these were more successful.

We have seen that Northern Europe enjoyed an optimum climate during the latter part of the Mesolithic, the Neolithic and for most of the Bronze Age. Even with the primitive agricultural methods employed during the Neolithic, there was an abundance of food and a consequent surplus of population. This was the cause of a movement of people during the Neolithic that laid the foundation of the Europe of today. Along with the beneficent climate of the Bronze Age, the relatively high cultural attainments of the people, the explosive energy of a vigorous people, there were many improvements in agricultural methods: better ploughs, better breeds of stock, better means of transportation and a wider outlook, culturally and materially. This resulted in a rapid increase in the population, an increase eventually of such a nature that the land could not provide sufficient food to maintain the standard of living.

Causes and Effects of Climate Change. There was still another reason why the food supply was rapidly becoming inadequate to feed the population. The climate was changing to a cold, damp one, to more unpleasant winters and to summers not nearly so favorable to the production of crops and the raising of flocks and herds, in spite of the improved methods.

Then, too, parts of the Southern Baltic land area were gradually being flooded. The water level was rising. This would cause a very serious disturbance of the settlers in the coastal areas affected. A process of impoverishment would begin. Eventually a proportion of the inhabitants would be forced to emigrate. The emigrants would be the more vigorous, the more adventurous, the more determined, and often the more needy and consequently the more desperate. These were the ones who were ready to challenge an unknown future and stake their all on a desperate move. It was the principle of the Roman *ver sacrum* applied by necessity and the urge to survival.

Methods of criticism change with the times. In the days of Rationalism it was the custom to regard all tales from ancient literature and sagas of floods and other stirring events as the product of pious fiction. With the change in methods of investigation, with the study of

folklore, ethnology, archaeology and comparative linguistics, it was realized that there was some foundation for many of the so-called "old wives' tales." Long years after the event the descendants of the Goths at the time of Jordanes told about the floods that had caused their first movement away from the homeland. Roman historians learned from captured Cimbri and Teutones that they had been forced to emigrate by a terrible natural catastrophe which had caused large areas of the shoreland to be flooded and rendered unfit for habitation. Geological evidence lends credence to the ancient story. Excavations in Northwest Germany have proved that many changes in the coastline have taken place.

These changes in the shore lines are explained as readjustments of land and water levels as the result of the melting of the glaciers and the consequent rise in the water level, which was in many cases accompanied by a rise in the level of the land when relieved of the vast weight of the accumulated ice.

R. L. Carson describes the investigations of a Swedish scientist, Otto Petterson, in connection with changes that have taken place in the North. Petterson links events in the deep, hidden places of the ocean with the cyclic changes of climate and their effect on human history. As the ocean water presses in towards the Baltic it dips down and lets the fresh water roll out above it. At the deep level where salt and fresh water come into contact there is a sharp level of discontinuity, like the surface film between water and air. Petterson established a connection between this phenomenon and the herring fishing that flourished in this area (Gulmarfjord) in the Middle Ages about 1300. Then the herring withdrew into the North Sea and the herring industry of the district collapsed.

According to Petterson there are alternating periods of mild and severe climate which correspond to the long-period cycles of the oceanic tides. The world's most recent period of maximum tides and most rigorous climate occurred about 1433, its effect being felt, however, for several centuries before and after that year.

There was not very much snow and ice on the European coasts, he claims, and very little ice in the seas around Iceland and Greenland during the latest period of more favorable climate. The Vikings were sailing over the North Atlantic in those days and there are records in Irish tales of monks passing freely between Ireland and Iceland. Between Britain and the Scandinavian countries communication was frequent and easy. There is very little mention in the Icelandic sagas about the dangers of drifting ice on exploratory voyages to Greenland and Vinland.

It is not until the thirteenth century that we hear of travel difficulties. It is known that by the end of the fourteenth century many of the old sailing routes had to be abandoned and new ones found that were considered safer. Some of the settlements in Greenland were located in places that would have been impossible in later days. Many of the old buildings appear to have been buried beneath the invading ice.

In early Scandinavian literature we hear of a great catastrophe that overtook the North. This was the Fimbul winter when the frost giants ruled. This could be a recollection of the Ice Age, but it could also refer to later events. It will be recalled that when Pytheas described his journey to the North he spoke of a sluggish, congealed mass in the sea. This could only have been floating ice.

Peterson explains that the direction of the ocean currents was altered, including the Gulf Stream. The areas of low pressure were shifted. This materially affected the climate of Europe.

There appears to be an eighteen-hundred-year cycle. That means that these climatic changes were approaching a climax about a central point 500 B.C. We have here a very specific cause of the first major Germanic wave of migration and conquest and for their continuance for several centuries. Once such tremendous movements are under way the pressures arise from all points and there is no cessation until the restless waves of people either find a permanent place in which to settle or are swallowed up by the tides.

Dr. Sidney Green, Brookland, New York

Editor's note: This article continues in the next issue of H&D with Part VI - The Beginning of the Great Folk-Wandering

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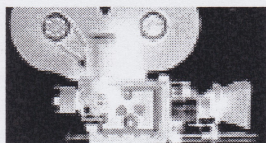
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Movie Review: *Beowulf*

Released UK - November 2007; Paramount Pictures; director Roger Zemeckis; running time 116 minutes. Rated PG-13

The *Beowulf* screening that I attended was held at the massively awesome IMAX Odeon cinema in Victoria, Manchester. I had planned to see it the week before when a BPP comrade was over from Yorkshire. We arrived a little late at Blackburn's not so awesome Vue cinema to find we had a choice of seeing *Beowulf* or *American Gangster*. My Yorkshire comrade sadly chose *American Gangster*! So a week later while in down town Manchester and with a few hours spare I decided to see the movie that all racial-nationalists had been raving about since the summer. The movie was presented in a frankly stunning 3-D format. Having said that, I shall try to review the movie in two parts: the presentation and the movie itself.

Part I: The Presentation

I've simply never seen anything like it. IMAX 3-D and a movie that was tailor-made for this kind of presentation. Not a "big-scale" movie that just happened to look good on a giant screen (like, say, *Superman Returns*), but a movie that was actually constructed with the giant 3-D exhibition in mind. And to say it works resoundingly well is an understatement on par with "Lynx and Lamb are cute."

Having spent the last forty years scouring through as many movies as humanly possible, I consider myself a passionate-yet-cynical flick-watcher. It takes a lot for me to be "stunned," "dazzled," or "amazed" - but this screening of *Beowulf* is something I'll remember for a very long time. Basically, this is the finest "3-D" experience I've ever witnessed, from the "yikes, it's coming right at me!" stuff to the feeling of total "immersion" in the story. On a purely visual scale, *Beowulf* is one of the most entertaining movies I've ever seen. So I recommend that you spend the extra gas money - or train fare if you're carless like me - if you have to, but find an IMAX theatre and see the movie there. You won't be sorry.

Part II: The Movie

My main problem with Robert Zemeckis' most recent animated experiment - *The Polar Express* - was that it was very nice to look at, but I found a hollow core at the center. Very little heart, and even less of a narrative, basically: A cinematic novelty item. But when I heard that Zemeckis would be teaming with writers Neil Gaiman and Roger Avary for a relatively faithful adaptation of the legendary Anglo-Saxon *Beowulf* poem, I was more than a little intrigued.

So to those of you who don't have an IMAX cinema within driving distance, I can offer the following: *Beowulf* is a surprisingly ballsy experiment and an unexpectedly entertaining movie. Ballsy because, for a movie so pricey and massive, it sure is dark - and entertaining simply because it's a fast-paced and wonderfully pulpy throwback to the "swords and sandals" adventures that we all loved as a kid. Sure, there's a little "strangeness" to the affair: The CGI characters (many of whom look exactly like the actors who provide the voices) take a little getting used to, and some of the more florid moments come dangerously close to 'camp' territory, but at its best, *Beowulf* is like *Shrek* meets *Frank Frazetta* on the set of *300*. And frankly I'm kind of stunned that the makers got away with a PG-13 rating on this film; it's really not the type of movie I would take a young child to see.

If you don't remember much of *Beowulf*, here's a very brief recap: A horrific creature called Grendel is massacring King Hrothgar's men, so a call goes out for heroes. Along with a dozen warriors, Beowulf arrives on the Danish shores and promises to rid the countryside of the rampaging beast. But once the creature is thwarted, well, that's when the trouble really begins. Suffice to say that Grendel has some close relatives who don't take too kindly to his defeat. Thus begins a cyclical

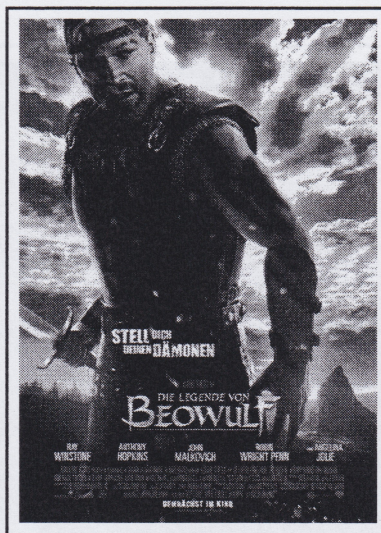
tale of power and corruption that's pretty damn fascinating. I mean, the epic poem hasn't survived for 1,300 years for no reason.

Lead (voice) actor Ray Winstone - who I first saw in that great borstal movie *Scum* back in 1978 - provides a gravelly gravity to the titular hero, and he's more than capably flanked by Brendan Gleeson as the loyal warrior Wiglaf. John Malkovich skulks around the background, adding a little color, and Crispin Glover is chillingly effective as the tortured Grendel. Much ink will be spilled over the virtual performance of the (virtually) naked Angelina Jolie, and while the "creation" is certainly alluring, I found her presence to be one of the movie's more nagging (if relatively minor) distractions. Most of the actors, even Anthony Hopkins as a garrulous king, manage to sink into the characters, but Jolie simply stands out as ... well Jolie.

Sure, one can nitpick the finer details until the cows come home,

but the beauty of *Beowulf* is that Zemeckis and company were compelled to create a big-time, big-movie spectacle - and on that scale they've succeeded quite powerfully. The film maintains a wonderful "dark storybook" vibe that carries a viewer through the 'rough spots' with very little trouble, and I could spend a few meaty paragraphs detailing the sheer awesomeness of the action sequences. (Short version: They're amazing.) Also, the pounding Alan Silvestri score is the composer's best work in years.

But best of all, this adaptation brings some sense and accessibility to an epic story that, frankly, most White people in general and Anglo-Saxons in particular know very little about. That's not to say it's a precisely faithful adaptation (because it's not - see Martin Kerr's comments below), but the movie stands as an unapologetically enthusiastic marriage between old-school heroism and modern-day wizardry. My advice - don't wait for the DVD to come - out go watch it on the big screen, you won't be disappointed.



Reviewed by Mark Cotterill, Preston, Lancashire

Editor's note: H&D's American Assistant Editor, Martin Kerr, who is an expert on *Beowulf* and Anglo-Saxon folk history adds his own take on the movie.

Martin Kerr's take on *Beowulf*

I saw the new 3-D animated version of *Beowulf* the other day. Not great, but not that bad, either. I am well aware that Hollywood has scant regard for Indo-European myth and legend in general, and that it has no regard for Germanic tradition at all. On the other hand, at least this version kept the Semites out of the tale (unlike *The Thirteenth Warrior*).

The Anglo-Saxon poem *Beowulf* is largely composed of three episodes: the fight with Grendel, the fight with Grendel's mother, and the fight with the dragon. There is a lot of other material mixed in, but these three fights make for the framework of the story. In the new film, the first episode, the fight with Grendel, is very, very faithful to the original poem. The second episode starts off like the poem, but when Angelina Jolie shows up with high-heeled feet, the story goes off in a different direction and bears little or no resemblance to the traditional story. The fight with the dragon has no similarity with the poem, except that in both a man named Beowulf fights with a dragon.

The real difference, however, does not lie in the plot differences, but in theme. The theme of the poem is heroism, while the theme of the movie is anti-heroism. In the original, Beowulf is an authentic hero, who is sincerely devoted to the welfare of his people. In the film version, he is a flawed hero, a self-centered braggart who lies by exaggerating his accomplishments and hides his weaknesses. Hrothgar is portrayed as a fool, and Wiglaf is shown to be a bit of a coward. There is nothing like this in the original.

I seem to recall that one of Ezra Pound's projects, which he never completed, was an operatic treatment of *Beowulf*. I am not a big fan of opera, but that would have been worth seeing!

National States Rights Party - Part I

Although mostly forgotten today, the National States Rights Party was the largest, most significant White Nationalist political formation in the United States during the racially-crucial period from the late 1950s through the mid-1970s. These were the years when the U.S. was transformed from a country in which White rule was frankly admitted into a multiracial state in which the dwindling White majority increasingly gave away its power to various ethnic minorities, most notably Jews, Blacks and Hispanics. Especially in the South, the NSRP provided a framework for political resistance to the collapse of White supremacy. In many respects, the NSRP was the political wing of the better-known Ku Klux Klan: although organizationally separate, the NSRP and the KKK had widely overlapping memberships and nearly identical agendas.

Many prominent White Nationalists would be associated with the NSRP over the years but from its beginning to its end, the heart and soul of the operation would be two men: Edward Fields, who was in charge of administration and publications, and J.B. Stoner, who was the public face of the Party. Even before the Party was founded, both men had already had established careers in the White Nationalist movement.

J.B. Stoner, born in 1924, entered public life at age 18, when he became the local organizer for the Ku Klux Klan in Chattanooga, Tenn. He subsequently joined the staff of segregationist Sen. Theodore Bilbo (Dem.-Miss.) in Washington, D.C. In 1952, he founded the Christian Anti-Jewish Party (also known as the Stoner Anti-Jewish Party and the National Anti-Jewish Party). The most-quoted plank from that party's program was the one calling for legislation which would make "being a Jew . . . a crime punishable by death."

Edward Fields also began his Movement career as a teenager when, at age 14, he attended meetings of Emory Burke's short-lived organization known as the Columbians in Atlanta, Ga., in 1946. This was the first attempt to rebuild the racial nationalist movement in the U.S. following the Second World War, during which almost all White Nationalist activity had been prohibited. The Columbians were soon broken up by the government and Burke was incarcerated, but in 1950, Fields organized the Atlanta Anti-Communist Society to continue its work. Also in the early 1950s, Fields was in touch with James Madole's neo-NS National Renaissance Party in New York City.

Fields was an intelligent young man with a lot of energy. He had read widely in history and he was a serious student of politics. He found himself disgusted by the weak and disorganized state of the movement in America. Although the vast majority of American Whites were in fundamental agreement with White Nationalist beliefs, WN organizations were pathetically small and impoverished. The opponents of White Nationalism, in contrast,

had almost no support for their programs among the White population - and yet they ran the government!

White Nationalist formations or movements came in two basic types: Some, such as the Columbians and the NRP, were radical in their approach and program, but had no mass appeal or mass support. Others, such as the "Dixiecrats" in 1948, did have a base of mass support in the White population, but were ideologically soft. Their WN belief system was paper-thin, and their commitment to WN principles in the face of opposition was weak. Thinking the problem over, Fields came up with a plan that was both simple and brilliant. What was needed, he felt, was an organization that was both radical (that is, which was ideologically solid) and had

mass support. In essence, what he proposed to do was to combine the theoretical insights and program of the Columbians with the appeal of the Dixiecrats.

Fields consulted with other Movement leaders, and a conference was organized in the summer of 1956 in Knoxville, Tenn., to put the plan into effect. Attendees included Fields, J.B. Stoner, and Emory Burke, as well as some old-fighters, such as John Kasper and Wallace Allen, who today have been almost forgotten. Also present, however, were lesser known faces, including George Lincoln Rockwell, attending his very first WN gathering (on behalf of veteran activist DeWest Hooker, who could not make it), and a youthful Matt Koehl, formerly of the NRP.

The immediate result of the conference was the merger of Stoner's Anti-Jewish Party and the Law and Constitution Party into a new formation, called the United White Party. Rockwell declined to join, as he felt that a more hardline National-Socialist approach was needed. But most others, including Koehl, joined the new party.

Despite the initial enthusiasm which often accompanies the formation of a

new organization, the UWP got off to a slow start. For a while, it seemed as though it was destined to be yet another WN mini-party which was long on thunder but short on rain. It was not always clear who was running the party or where it was going. However, by 1958, Fields had gotten it all sorted out: he was running the party and it was going where he wanted it to go: it would be an organization with a hard-core WN program and widespread support among the White population. In particular, the party would draw its primary support from working class Southerners, especially in its first years.

Fields renamed the party the National States Rights Party (which harkened back to the official designation of the Dixiecrats). He founded its newspaper, *The Thunderbolt: The White Man's Viewpoint* (which was the same name as the Columbians' publication) and chose as the party emblem the double thunderbolt (also taken from the Columbians). The party flag was a stylized



A joint BNP-NSRP camp in Norfolk attended by Roland Kerr-Ritchie (2nd left) and Savitri Devi

version of the Confederate flag, which incorporated the thunderbolt emblem. Fields took the title of Secretary. Ned Dupes was the first NSRP Chairman, and Mrs. E.L. Bishop was its Treasurer.

While Fields attended to the internal organization of the party, J.B. Stoner became its best-known public spokesman. When asked by a reporter why he left the Klan to form the NSRP, Stoner replied, "I decided that we needed a political movement more than a fraternal movement. And also, if we were going to reach the public and arouse and mobilize them to save the White race, we needed to be out in the open instead of secret or semisecret."

The assertion that the NSRP had mass support among the White population is borne out by the results achieved by the party in major elections which it contested over the years.



NSRP leader J.B. Stoner during his campaign to be Governor of Georgia in 1970

◆ In 1960, the NSRP contested its first presidential election, running nationally recognized figures as candidates. Former Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus was the party's presidential nominee and retired Admiral John G. Crommelin was the Vice Presidential nominee. The party was on the ballot in five states (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Louisiana, and Tennessee) and it received over 300,000 votes.

◆ In 1964, the NSRP contested its second presidential election, standing Movement stalwarts. John Kasper was the presidential candidate, and J.B. Stoner the vice presidential candidate. The NSRP was on the ballot in only three states (Arkansas, Kentucky and Montana), and although it received a lot of publicity, it gathered less than 10,000 votes.

◆ In 1970, J.B. Stoner ran for governor of Georgia, winning 18,000 votes (losing to the immensely popular Jimmy Carter).

◆ In 1972, J.B. Stoner ran for U.S. Senate from Georgia, increasing his vote total to 40,000. Stoner won a ruling from the Federal Communications Commission which allowed him to use the word "nigger" in his television and radio advertising. One ad had Stoner saying "You cannot have law and order and niggers, too . . . Vote White!" Liberals, Blacks and the usual suspects were predictably outraged - but among racially conscious White people everywhere J.B. was a folk hero.

◆ Two years later, in 1974, Stoner ran for lieutenant governor of Georgia, winning a whopping 73,000 votes. This was some 10 percent of the total votes cast, and between 15 and 20 percent of the White vote.

◆ Finally, in 1978, Stoner finished third in the Democratic primary for governor of Georgia.

A few words of explanation are in order. It should be noted that the NSRP did not win any of these elections. However, given the party's lack of resources, that is hardly surprising. The party had two goals in mind when it entered these contests. As a general goal,

it wanted to use the campaigns to spread its message in a basic form to the White population, thereby building support for the party in future efforts. A more specific goal was to strengthen resistance to Federal efforts to break down White society and political hegemony throughout the South. The NSRP wanted to lend moral and propaganda support both to the embattled White population at large and to the organizations, such as the various Klan factions, engaged in combating the anti-White Negro "civil rights" movement. Although in the end the resistance to the Federal government's anti-White efforts failed, the NSRP delayed the eventual defeat and made the battle fiercer than it would have otherwise been.

In 1968, former Alabama Governor George Wallace formed the American Independent Party. Wallace had a reputation as a hard-core segregationist, and the AIP was

perceived by the White population (both in the South and elsewhere) as being a soft-core White Nationalist party, similar in nature to the Dixiecrats of 1948. But this was an illusion: Wallace was a populist, not a racist, and so was his party. Nevertheless, the White electorate believed that Wallace and the AIP were racial nationalists. Electorally, this took the air out of the NSRP's sails. Rather than split the White Nationalist vote by giving the voters two perceived racial nationalist parties to choose from, the NSRP dropped out of electoral contention in favor of the larger, better organized and better financed Wallace movement. Instead, J.B. Stoner ran as a racist Democrat after 1968. But the voters knew who he was and what he stood for.

Fields concentrated NSRP resources on building the party rather than standing in elections. The party reached its high-water mark numerically in the late 1960s: there were more than 2,000 members organized in some 30 chapters nationwide, and 12 fulltime employees. *The Thunderbolt* had a circulation of 25,000 in 1970, with subscribers in all 50 states (Alabama had the greatest number, followed by California and Florida). In her history entitled *The Klan* (1978), reporter Patsy Sims notes that "*The Thunderbolt* . . . was more common than daily newspapers in many Klan homes."

In 1988, Fields changed the name of *The Thunderbolt* to *The Truth at Last*, under which name it is still published today. As of October 2007, *The Thunderbolt/The Truth at Last* had published 462 issues. (After issue 459 it switched over from a newsprint tabloid to a newsletter format.)

The Truth at Last was the first publication anywhere to report that Pres. Bill Clinton's Secretary of State, Madeline Albright, was really a Hungarian Jewess who was born with the name Korbel. *The Truth at Last* published the details of Albright's ancestry approximately two years before the mainstream U.S. media reported that the Israelis had only recently discovered this fact and notified her of it. Albright claimed that she was flabbergasted to learn that she was of Jewish descent. Had she subscribed to *The Truth at Last*, she would have learned of her ancestry years earlier!

Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia

Editor's note: In Part Two of his history of the National States Rights Party, Martin Kerr will describe the NSRP in action and details various conflicts which it had over the years, both with the government and with other White Nationalist organizations.

Letters From Readers



Sir, Nick Griffin's allegations against Peter Rushton in the September issue of *Identity* magazine absolutely staggered me. Though perhaps not quite as much as Peters seeming failure to sue him and John Bean for what (if false) must be the most serious political libel for decades. Peter apparently does not think it is a serious and worrying matter, or that he thinks is neither desirable nor practical to challenge them to a winner takes all knock down drag out fight.

When I read Griffin's allegation I said to myself "golly, he must have employed a professional analyst to compare Peter's and Nick Lowles' writing", because if he was so stupid as to make the allegation that Peter is a liar and a spy, he and John Bean could expect an action for libel that would ruin them, if not financially, then politically, if they could not prove these allegations. Yet from your dismissive remarks in *H&D* issue 30, I see Peter is taking no such action - I am staggered!

How can you possibly ignore the situation? If you sue and Griffin fails to convince the jury that he was substantially justified, that would just about end his political career; he could hardly have uttered a more insulting charge against Peter. By the same token, if you don't sue, he can reasonably say "Gotcha - Where's your writ?" and convince 99% of the movement that Peter is indeed an enemy of all White people - can't he?

Please don't tell me that it would be impossibly expensive to sue. I was a practising solicitor for 37 years, and although defamation (libel and slander) was not my field, I know that (a) it is a relatively simple procedure and (b) as a litigant in person, Peter could conduct his own case extremely well. Someone like Adrian Davies, the Freedom Party barrister, would I'm sure gladly help pitch the right bit of paper and appropriate words and where to lodge it and how to serve it on the defendants, and generally hold Peter's hand behind scenes for no fee or a very nominal one. Or there are plenty of "no win no fee" legal eagles out there - most of them probably Jewish I agree!

Peter is a practised and extremely effective public speaker, and could perfectly well conduct his own case in court - and the judge is not going to be biased against you, is he/she? Peter needs to either go for the jugular, or in effect say "it's a fair cop guv".

Simple as that: if Griffin is fibbing, or just making an unintelligent guess, then it's high time he was run out of the movement, only inaction on Peter's part could rightly eclipse him politically.

Yours hopefully,

Tony Young, Ilford, London

Peter Rushton replies: Following the bizarre allegation in Identity I have taken legal advice. The position is not quite as clear cut as Mr Young suggests, but some form of legal action is under consideration. For obvious reasons I cannot comment in detail, but readers should be aware of one of the implications of such action. Since it is likely that neither Mr Griffin nor the BNP have substantial assets, any legal action would have to focus personally on John Bean. Readers may find it distasteful for me to seek the financial destruction of an elderly nationalist, but you should understand that I have been left with few choices.



Sir, Playing and/or singing what purports to be the national anthem is customary on most special and largely-attended public occasions, along with an 'All stand' obligation. It is of course not a 'national' but royalist (*God save the Queen*) anthem which has no discernible connection with saving Britain. Even so, the people who sing *God save the Queen* will probably still be doing it when this country has dissolved into several multi-racial provinces of a federal European Union. It acts just like a post-hypnotic suggestion with people acting automatically on cue for reasons most of them would find very difficult to explain or justify afterwards. Pomp and ceremony aside, precious few people actually regard the survival of Britain as in any real sense dependent on the Royal Family. Indeed, and with all due respect, the monarchy is for the most part parasitic upon the nation state. We therefore have a right to expect that it will be seen at all times and places as completely dedicated to preserving our identity, heritage, independence and homeland. Why else the Coronation Oath?



But we find ourselves with a Queen who is seemingly quite at ease with the alien invasion of this country, erosion of its culture and transfer of its governance to an unelected bureaucracy in Brussels. No doubt royalists would piously protest that, under the Constitution, the 'royal prerogative' cannot override the will of Parliament; an argument which only confirms the point here being made. When it is manifestly the case that Parliament is bent on decanting its own powers to Brussels and allowing the occupation of the homeland by millions of unwanted immigrants, any Queen's Speech which ceremoniously rubber-stamps these treacheries were better stifled at source. There is nothing at all 'majestic' about presiding over the destruction of everything British; so to echo Cromwell "I beseech the monarchy in the bowels of Christ to think what you are doing to our country and its people".

We now have a self-appointed Prime Minister trying to re-define 'British' to incorporate socialist politics, multiracialism, globalism and anything else which takes his fancy. But we the real British people are defined by our race, our history, our native culture, illustrious heritage and achievements, which have always been the envy of the world. We therefore spit on the renegade politicians who presume to say otherwise.

Much as the populace will always enjoy the pageantry and pomp of royal occasions, there is a groundswell of patriotic desperation which, if unheeded, will eventually shatter the foundations of what has come to be known as the 'Establishment'; a term which obviously includes the monarchy. My father was a soldier with five sons who also served in HM Forces. All had to work hard for a living, had no criminal record and raised their families along traditional lines to respect and be respected. Today, considering the way we and legions like us have been betrayed by those supposed to safeguard everything we fought and sacrificed for, I have to say we look forward to our own version of the Nuremberg Rally more than any Coronation or Jubilee. Meanwhile we recognize and stand for no anthem other than Blake's *Jerusalem*.

Yours sincerely

F Kimbal Johnson, Louth, Lincolnshire



Sir - I read the letter from Charlie Stevens in issue 27 of *H&D* with great interest. My understanding is that the estimate of 1-1.25 million Europeans being enslaved is very conservative and specifically applies to the Barbary Coast, and not the general area of the Levant that Mr. Stevens appears to be referring to. It is likely that a similar or even larger number of White Christians were enslaved by Muslims in the Levant during the same time period. The latter number can only be guessed at because there is almost no written evidence to go by as regards the Levant, while the number of slaves within the Barbary Coast can be extrapolated with a fair amount of certainty from the incomplete existing documentation.

Yours sincerely,

Sidney Secular, Silver Spring, Maryland



Sir, I'd like to offer you some feedback on Steven Smith's book *How it was done*, which I just finished. First of all, as a young member of the Hull BNP, it offered me yet another insight into the world of another locally-run party and the sacrifices Steven and Burnley members made in making a stand against the establishment. That I am grateful for.

I took note at the end of the book, where Steven stated that he hopes that in reading his story, that many others may be encouraged to join and take the fight to those who don't have our nation's best interests at heart.

In response to the latter part of the book, I have to inform you that it has, and hopefully will continue to encourage many other young men and women who are, quite frankly, sick of the way our people are treated in our own country.

I have been a BNP supporter since I left school. So as I approach my 20th birthday, have in fact sympathised for over three years. I joined in March. Since then, I have, like many others, come under intense pressure and scrutiny for my views, even from close family members. This has not deterred me, and it has also failed to deter my mates, some of whom frequently attend our monthly meetings.

Hopefully, we can emulate the success of Burnley BNP, and possibly surpassing that, starting with the aim of capturing local seats, starting with next May's elections. I really enjoyed the book.

Many Thanks,

Adam Everitt, Hull, England



Sir - I read with interest the letter from Derek Summers, and Peter Rushton's reply in your last issue. When I was a teenager, I was told by a former member of the National Front's ruling directorate, that the city of Manchester, in terms of support for nationalism, was never the city it should have been. I studied the history of Nationalism and it was clear that during the 1970s the NF was never as strong in Manchester as in other cities such as Birmingham or Leeds, this despite having a population of similar size.

It was well known to most northern nationalists in the late 1980s and early 90s that Manchester was home to Red Action, a small but very violent group of left-wing IRA supporters who no doubt used the larger and more moderate Irish in Britain Representation Group (IBRG) to find recruits. The existence of such groups was made possible by the large Irish community which the city housed.

I was often told by a veteran Manchester nationalist called Gordon Gee that Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists (BUF) was very strong in Manchester - and recently released MI5 files back this up. According to one such file, Mosley even considered moving his London HQ to Manchester. It is also true that, outside London, Manchester had the largest number of BUF members detained under the infamous Defence Regulation 18B.

When studying the history of Mosley I also learnt that he was an admirer of Michael Collins, the early 20th century Irish nationalist leader. With this in mind I wondered whether paradoxically the Irish community played a part in the BUF having such a stronghold in Manchester during the 1930s and also in influencing the weakness in the city of the NF in later years?

I researched the Manchester local election results for the 1960s and early 1970s and unsurprisingly Mosley's Union Movement, the UK's first post-war Fascist party, stood a number of candidates, who most if not all stood in south Manchester wards, which have a large Irish population.

In 1971, the last batch of Union Movement candidates stood in Manchester. In the mainly Irish Longsight ward my old comrade Gordon Gee was their candidate. He polled 218 votes.

There is much written about the Irish in Manchester and for sure they played their part in all aspects of the city's modern history. Yet the Irish contribution to local Fascism is one part of that history that has yet to be written. Perhaps I will research it and write it myself.

Yours for Race and Nation,

Austin Stonham, Manchester, England

The Editor replies: The contrast between Mosley and the NF in respect of the Irish is due to two historical factors. Mosley won his parliamentary spurs as a young Tory MP in the early 1920s (long before his conversion to nationalism) by confronting then Prime Minister Lloyd George over the alleged excesses of the irregular 'Black and Tan' forces combatting the infant IRA. By contrast the early years of the NF coincided with the

formation of a Provisional IRA that was clearly aligned to the international far left 'civil rights' movement.



Sir - I've noticed the hatred and contempt spewing out of the press for the White working class man. Hickey in the *Scottish Daily Express* calls us "neds", an expression akin to "nigger", "wog" or "kike". He even says we should be given some kind of chemical to stop us having sons who will grow up to be "neds" like their fathers.

This hatespeak is having an effect on people. The young lads in Glenalmond public school in Perthshire (£23,000 per pupil per year) made a movie with a camcorder entitled "Hunt a Ned", which was shown on the internet. It had a working class "ned" in a shell suit being pursued by Glenalmond's scions of the rich, who simulated beating him to the ground with heavy sticks.

In Edinburgh Robert McNeil of *The Scotsman* said he won't travel on city buses in case he meets a working class "ned", so he uses taxis. McNeil made his own original contribution to the mass of hatespeak against white workers by calling our sons "nedlings".

Can you imagine the uproar Hickey and McNeil would raise if they castigated "niggers/niglings", "wogs/woglings" or "kikes/kikelings"? I fancy Trevor Phillips of the CRE would wail "racism" - but to insult white workers as "neds/nedlings" is OK it would seem.

Yours sincerely,

Harry Mullin, Glasgow, Scotland



Sir - Your claim that whilst acting as the BNP Press Officer I had never fully signed up to the BNP's modernisation and privately held views on the Jewish Question is, if the two topics are meant to be related, irrelevant to my departure. Such views never interfered with my media treatment of topics such as The Holocaust and other Jewish matters, as interviews with *The Jewish Chronicle*, *Totally Jewish.com*, *The Jerusalem Post* etc, will testify. However the BNP's apparently new stance that natural racial differences are not to be discussed is something I, as a scientist, could not run with. More importantly, after battling with the media for almost ten years on behalf of the BNP and observing closely the nature and activities of the opponents of nationalism, I must reluctantly concede that the conspiracy theories regarding the activities of international Jewry may well have substance. I am grateful, at least, for that enlightenment.

Yours etc

Dr Stuart Russell (aka Phill Edwards) Aslockton, Nottinghamshire

Peter Rushton replies: We are happy to confirm that Dr Russell's private views on the Jewish question never compromised his professionalism as BNP Press Officer when dealing with the Jewish press or with Zionist or Holocaust related topics. It is interesting to note that since writing this letter Dr Russell has publicly joined up with the BNP's rebel faction.

It does now seem that BNP dissidents are motivated by two concerns which for some are separate, but for some overlap.

The first concern is ideological, with many worrying that party policy on fundamental matters such as race is drifting into aimless populism. The second is organisational, with an even greater number in the party (including some populists) becoming convinced that the leadership is irredeemably dishonest and compromised by various character flaws.



Movement News Update

As this issue went to press BNP leader Nick Griffin was besieged by increasingly hostile critics, including many formerly loyal lieutenants. Before examining the BNP's convulsions, we must turn to our usual summary of nationalist election results.

On October 18th a by-election occurred in the Rossmore ward of **Ellesmere Port and Neston**. This is in the backyard of former BNP regional organiser David Joines, but the region is now so disorganised that it was no surprise to see the party failing to field a candidate. The English Democrats made hay in the BNP's absence, gaining what for them was a respectable 60 votes (6.5%).

The following week in nearby **Sefton's** Manor ward the BNP did find a candidate, but polled just 94 votes (4.1%). On the same day there was far better news for the BNP in an Essex parish council election. BNP candidate Peter Cooper polled 281 votes (28.5%) in **Waltham Abbey's** Honey Lane, coming within 19 votes of taking a seat from the Tories, a near victory which was relentlessly hyped by the party's publicists, even though the parish council tier of government is so minor that it is rarely given serious political attention.

In the Sutton West by-election for **Ashfield** council in Nottinghamshire on November 1st the BNP's Michael Clarke managed to defeat the Tories with 321 votes (13.6%). A week later Lynne Smith won exactly the same percentage at a by-election in **Tamworth's** Castle ward.

On November 15th Michael Clayton fought Heighington ward in **Lincolnshire** for the BNP. His 126 votes (8.9%) might seem nothing to write home about, but local nationalists were jubilant at defeating the UKIP, whose poll fell from 7.6% in May to 3.7% in November.

Welsh BNP candidates have become rather like the proverbial bus - for years one hardly saw any, now several have arrived at once. On November 22nd John Oddy fought the Rhiw ward in **Conwy**, gaining 61 votes (4.9%) in a peculiar by-election which had no Labour or Plaid Cymru candidate.

Then on November 29th the BNP itself failed to field a candidate in **Rochdale's** Middleton North ward, puzzling many North West members.

One of the year's biggest tests for the BNP came on December 6th in **Sandwell's** Princes End ward, which is considered one of the strongest nationalist wards in Britain. In 2002 John Salvage took a strong second place for the BNP in Princes End ward with 536 votes (24.3%). A year later Mr Salvage won the seat with a 37 vote majority, polling 754 votes (37.0%). In the first of these elections the BNP was opposed by a strong candidate from the dissident nationalist Freedom Party, underlining the status of Princes End as a real nationalist stronghold.

Boundary changes led to an all-out election in Princes End in 2004, at which Cllr Salvage lost his seat while his BNP colleague James Lloyd was elected with 987 votes. In 2006 a second BNP councillor Russell Green was elected with 1,128 votes (43.5%), putting Princes Green firmly on the map as what could be considered a safe BNP seat.

In May 2007 Princes End was one of the main BNP target seats as the party sought a third seat in the ward, but by now anti-fascist campaigning in the area had stepped up several gears, with a particular personal focus on Cllr Jamie Lloyd and his family's alleged dubious activities. May's BNP candidate Karen Parkes made a brave effort and polled 878 votes (34.9%), but finished 20 votes behind Labour.

Worse was to follow as Cllr Lloyd was removed from the council for non-attendance, forcing a by-election on December 6th. The odds were always going to be against the BNP in these circumstances, but the scale of the party's defeat was nevertheless stunning. Labour won the by-election by a huge majority and the BNP was beaten into third place with only 314 votes (18.9%). Two thirds of the BNP's habitual voters had deserted them.

On the same day London BNP organiser Nick Eriksen once again failed to find a by-election candidate, this time in his own borough of **Richmond upon Thames**. Very strangely he did find a candidate for a by-election the following week in the very unpromising Canons ward of **Harrow**, where Howard Studley polled 56 votes (2.7%).

Voice of Freedom editor Martin Wingfield defended the decision to fight this Harrow ward, writing: "We need to contest elections like this one to squeeze out every last vote we can in preparation for the GLA elections next May. While we will hopefully be polling 30% plus in Barking, Dagenham and some other areas of East London, we will still

need that 3% in less favourable areas so we can reach that magic figure of 9% to get our two BNP representatives elected."

By that reckoning Mr Wingfield should be concerned both by the BNP's failure to reach the supposedly magic 3% in Harrow, and more seriously by the failure even to find candidates for a whole host of other London by-elections. Since the London BNP's previous outing in June there have been ten by-elections in the capital without BNP candidates in the boroughs of **Southwark**, **Hounslow** (x2), **Richmond**, **Bromley**, **Brent**, **Lewisham**, **Tower Hamlets**, **Camden**, and **Ealing**.

The last batch of by-elections before Christmas was on December 20th. Having contested one heavily Jewish ward in Harrow the previous week, it was perhaps surprising that London BNP ducked out of the by-election in the even more Jewish Springfield ward in **Hackney**. Instead much hype was given to a frankly irrelevant double by-election for the town council in the Leicestershire village of **Shepshed**, where two BNP candidates polled over 20%.

On the same day a genuinely interesting by-election ended the year on a high note for the BNP's Eastern region, consistently the most efficient electoral machine in the party. This was again a double by-election, for the St Mary's ward of **Castle Point** District Council in Essex. The BNP's candidates took 20.4%, an especially good result considering that the ward was very closely fought between the Tories and Labour, leaving the BNP vote liable to be squeezed by the "wasted vote" argument that bedevils minor parties.

Despite this late encouragement, 2007 has to be seen as a year of relative electoral failure for the BNP. Yet this was the least of Nick Griffin's problems as he faced a less than festive Christmas. Some weeks ago the anti-BNP magazine *Searchlight* published a selection of internal BNP documents which made it obvious that there was serious dissent at the heart of the party's advisory council. Some of the party's most able young officials were increasingly disgusted by the conduct of Mark Collett and David Hannam, and dismayed by Nick Griffin's failure to rein in their disruptive and disreputable antics.

Sadly but predictably official BNP statements attempted to deny the obvious truth of *Searchlight's* revelations, and asserted that the leadership team was entirely united. But within weeks an anonymous website appeared under the title *Enough is Enough Nick*, calling for the sacking of Collett and Hannam and greater efficiency and transparency in the party's financial affairs.

Discontent that had been boiling for some time within the party became blatantly obvious on the rebel website. Rather than addressing the issues raised, Nick Griffin and his sinister security department, headed by South African state agent Arthur Kemp, set to work to uncover and destroy the "disloyal" elements near the top of the party.

On Saturday December 8th a BNP security goon squad arrived at the home of Cllr Sadie Graham, the BNP's head of group development, regarded as one of the party's greatest young talents. They knew that Cllr Graham was away at the time visiting her fiancé, party security training officer Matt Single.

Fellow Broxtowe councillor Nina Brown, East Midlands BNP regional secretary, holds a spare key for Cllr Graham's house, and she innocently let Griffin's agents into the premises, assuming they were there by agreement. In fact Griffin's goons had arrived to raid the house, rifle through Cllr Graham's possessions and steal her computer.

Later that night the party's South African security department searched through personal information on the stolen computer in an effort to obtain damaging "evidence" that could be used to smear Cllr Graham. Simultaneously another Griffinite "security" team turned up at the home of the BNP's head of administration, Kenny Smith, but were refused entry.

The following lunchtime (December 9th) the BNP leadership stunned party members by announcing the expulsion of both Cllr Graham and Kenny Smith. Within hours the party was torn apart by the most serious split in its history. National, regional and local officials, together with hardworking BNP activists, queued up to support the expelled rebels and denounce the leadership.

At the time of writing the anti-Griffin camp includes: **Cllr Chris Beverley**, Leeds organiser; **Scott McLean**, former BNP deputy chairman; **Roger Robertson**, South East regional organiser; **Dr Stuart Russell**,

former press officer; **Dave and Bev Jones**, former North West regional officials; **Danny Lake**, leader of the Young BNP; **Ian Dawson**, Yorkshire secretary and former member of the BNP Advisory Council; **Nicholla Smith**, managing director of the BNP's merchandising arm Excalibur; **Kenny McDowell**, BNPTV **Steve Blake**, web editor, **Rob Purcell**, former Birmingham organiser; and many more.

Ian Dawson went straight for the nub of the issue: Nick Griffin's personal credibility. *"Whatever failings that Mark Collett, Dave Hannam and John Walker have (and they are both numerous and serious) – the buck, Nick, stops with you. You are the person who could have dealt with the issues years ago in the case of Mark Collett, and at least 18 months ago in the case of our woefully inept Treasury Department. For years, trusted Nationalists of the highest calibre such as Scott McLean, Doc Edwards, Kenny Smith, Sadie Graham and many more have explained to you the fact that Mark Collett is a massive liability, and more recently that the Treasury Department is 'not fit for purpose'. For years you have brushed it all under the carpet and even gone out of your way to defend the indefensible on every occasion. Not only that, yet everyone who has criticised Mark Collett have ended up sacked, forced to resign, or marginalised. Your response to people leaving has always been the same – you can't bear to see people leave with their pride and reputation intact. Thus, consequently you try to blacken the name of anyone who criticises Mark Collett, or your general running of the Party."*

Matt Single expressed the horror that many previously loyal Griffinites felt once they witnessed the real Nick Griffin behind the plausible politician's mask. *"I cannot and will never forgive Griffin for what he has done to Sadie and I, he has made the future mother of my children left feeling as if she has been burgled; it is an horrendous sensation and one that she absolutely does not deserve. This has been compounded further as I have heard from my friends the spurious lies and statements about her that he has spewed at Party meetings since this situation has come to a head. I am disgusted by the behaviour of Nick Griffin."*

Mr Single also spelled out some of the many allegations concerning Nick Griffin's court favourite Mark Collett: *"At last years conference in Blackpool, I witnessed Collett and Hannam attempt to have sexual relations with two girls that were obviously under the age of sexual consent. These vile acts and others are not only illegal, they fall completely outside of the very ethos of nationalism that is supposed to represent family values and morality. 'Nick, the British National Party is not your play-thing; it is not yours to do what you want with. Remove Mark Collett now and fully recognize our position or you will never be trusted again by anyone. 'My darkest fear surrounding this situation is that the seemly megalomaniacal personality of Mr Griffin will program him to destroy what he can no longer control."*

Sure enough Mr Griffin (employing various puppets and useful idiots) soon began his usual trick of smearing opponents with contradictory labels of "nazi" and "MI5 agent". Yet this time matters may have gone too far for this to be a successful tactic. Mr Griffin's credibility remains intact only with the most naive new members, with mercenaries such as Martin and Tina Wingfield who long ago sold their souls, and with sad individuals such as John Bean, who saw Griffin as their avenging angel to settle old factional scores against John Tyndall, and still view British nationalism through the distorting lens of decades-old conflicts.

The key regions now are Yorkshire and the North West - the very regions where Nick Griffin claimed significant electoral success after 2001, yet where it is now difficult to find a credible Griffinite activist. A meeting in Leeds called by Griffin to clear the air ended in ignominy when Mark Collett was publicly confronted and humiliated by local activist and former branch organiser Tony McDonnell. The party chairman lacked all authority in Leeds, and even his well paid security team looked hopelessly out of their depth.



The latest and perhaps terminal split in Nick Griffin's BNP has pitted many formerly loyal Griffinites against their leader. Among the rebels are key North West officials Dave and Bev Jones (above). Rebel leader Cllr Sadie Graham (below right) was once so close to Griffin that she accompanied him on a trip to Sweden to visit National Democrat leader Marc Abrahamsson (below centre).



Meanwhile in the North West former regional organisers Bev Jones and Chris Jackson have joined forces against Griffin. Once a leadership loyalist, Bev Jones became disillusioned by the BNP's descent into financial shambles. Together with her husband Dave she helped organise a meeting of North West organisers in the week after the raid on Sadie Graham's house. Nick Griffin travelled up from Welshpool to address the assembled regional officials.

Mrs Jones was disturbed by the meeting's outcome: *"I had expected a debate, an argument and even a few temper outbursts – the fiasco that unfolded did nothing to restore my confidence, and all I came out with was the knowledge that I had looked Nick in the face and told him how I felt. "In the aftermath of a very solid backlash of protest, the party leadership hasten to lay before us proof of all manner of intrigue and skulduggery. Trying to justify the illegal actions that the party has been involved in simply makes matters worse, and turns those 'on the fence' into members who resign, or resist. "...There is no room for criticism of leadership decisions any more. Nick and his henchmen expect blind loyalty without question."*

Kenny Smith, formerly head of administration and one of the party's most able Scottish activists, has clarified the type of blind loyalty that Mr Griffin has demanded. *"Somewhere along the line Nick has become beholden to one individual [Mark Collett] who has caused more bother among colleagues and embarrassment for the party than any other figure in modern British nationalist history... "Regardless of the evidence presented or the judgements of these bodies and individuals, Nick has always attempted to protect this plague on our party. "I don't know the reason why Mark Collett seems to have Nick by the short and curlies, but it is the reason for this current situation. "In September Nick gave Sadie and myself ultimatums to stop presenting evidence of Collett, Hannam and Walker's incompetence, lies, failure to work with other colleagues, deliberate attempts to hinder other colleagues and general negative behaviour internally and at public events. We were basically told that they are protected and if we didn't like it we could clear off."*

At the recent BNP conference Nick Griffin's style of party management was summed up when he insisted to Mr Smith and Cllr Graham that he would back Collett, Hannam and Walker against them, even though he did accept the three sycophantic cronies were essentially incompetent.

Sadie Graham's summed up the situation inside the party as follows: *"There is no doubt that security entered my property illegally and used deception to tell a friend of mine that they had spoken to Matt and me and that we had given permission for them to enter my house. This is certainly not the actions of a lawful and legitimate political leadership, which is why the police are taking this so seriously. I can say that I am absolutely appalled that the Party that I have worked so hard for on both a voluntary and paid basis has treated me in this way. "...This past week has literally torn me in two. I have had to deal with friends of ours stealing our property, my home being bugged, I have lost my job, there are traitors trawling through my private and personal emails, posting lies about me over the internet, and the thought of never having my computer returned which has irreplaceable holiday photos, scanned photos of our unborn baby and photos of the day we got engaged. "...The party is now in a crisis that Nick has created. I honestly and sincerely believe that Nick is no longer fit to lead this party. He has shown the desperate lengths that he will go to stifle criticism of his leadership, these are not the actions of a democratic leader with the interests of the party membership as his number one priority."*

For several years now *Heritage and Destiny* has documented the decline and fall of Nick Griffin's BNP leadership. Some nationalists have accused us of smearing Mr Griffin. The latest revelations suggest that if anything we have understated our case.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



CD Review - *Time to make a Stand* - Lee Haggan and "friends"

Produced by the Great White Records, Available for £11.00 (including postage); from Great White Records, PO Box 74, Market Weighton, Yorkshire, YO43 4WT. Or online at www.greatwhiterrecords.com

Great White Records (GWR) is the musical wing of the BNP and Lee Haggan is a loyal BNP member, who produced the CD *Time to make a Stand* with other loyal BNPs back in 2005, for GWR, although I only recently stumbled across a copy at a BPP meeting in Leeds.

The CD which is being sold in America by Griffin's buddies in the National Alliance - via their musical wing Resistance Records - was reviewed by Richard Preston - the editor of the NA's glossy magazine *National Vanguard* - in their sister publication *Resistance*. Mr Preston described *Time to Make a Stand* as "A collection of British Folk Songs".

Sadly for Mr Preston - and his buddy Mr Griffin - there is no such thing as "British" folk songs as there is no "British" folk. Irish folk - yes, go to any Paddy Bar on a Saturday night and you will hear it. English folk - yes, ask Richard Lawson (editor of the original *Heritage and Destiny*). There is even Welsh and Scottish folk - but British folk - nope.

What *Time to Make a Stand* is, is a collection of English, Irish, Welsh and Scottish patriotic songs by an array of BNP artists under the wing of loyal Lee Haggan and his sturdy leader Nick Griffin.

Before the recent splits in the party, some members of the BNP had already adopted one of the tracks, **All Stand Together**, as the unofficial party anthem. It has been the subject of fierce debate among the BNP *Stormfront* crowd on whether it should be adopted as the Party's new official anthem - replacing 'God Save Nick Griffin'.

The CD starts with a rousing number titled, **British Revolution**, written by Nick Griffin. Lee enters the album with the line, "Come all you brave young Britons, of courage stout and bold...". The movement to the song is of a strong-lead running right through, giving an almost country-folk-rock feel to this track. This is indeed most 'revolutionary' in flavour, more so than any other song on the CD. The stirring drum roll section near the end of this track really gives a feeling of an unstoppable movement whose time has come. Prepare for power!

Next is a new adaptation of a very well known folk song, titled **This Land**. This lovely acoustic number is a great song celebrating the Englishness of England and its many beauties. Lines such as, "As I went walking, on the Pennine highway, I saw above me, that English skyway, I saw below me, the Calder valley, this land was made for you and me".

Will you remember me, is written and sung by David Hannam, a loyal Griffinite from Hull. This is a haunting ballad. It is sung from the perspective of an old-time soldier, a war-veteran, but we do not know if he has died or not. All we sense is his worry of being forgotten and his worry that what he was fighting for will also be lost and forgotten. There is always a danger of a song like this portraying arrogance or a feeling of 'self-importance' to the veteran that seems unbecoming. Not so in this song. When Hannam sings, "Though just a front line soldier, you've heard it all before", it hits home.

'**Hal an Tow**' is an old Cornish folk song. 'Hal an Tow' actually means, 'The Sun has Risen'. There are many different versions of this song, though it is rarer to hear it even in Cornish folk clubs these days. Sam Joyce sings this song skilfully and accurately. His voice seems staggeringly at ease with song. I say this, as old folk songs such as 'Hal an Tow' place a demand on many modern day vocalists that can nearly be termed a 'lost-art'. Sam gets this song down to an art.

The Menace is another song written by Nick Griffin. First performed live by NG at the third RWB. Lee sings this most radical song of the CD with great gusto, and although an upbeat song, the message remains highly relevant. The first line is a joy to listen to, simply for it being so 'revolutionary', "You've heard about the yardies, drugs and guns from overseas, you've heard about the triads and all the pimps and all the thieves".

The Fiddler's Elbow is an instrumental medley of a diverse number of folk-instrumental songs ranging from Irish-Folk, English-Folk to across the Atlantic-American Folk. If you have the CD I beg you to listen to this and just think on the talent it takes to arrange and merge these many songs. These songs were typically designed to have a lead fiddler playing, though that is not the case, hence the fiddler's elbow.

A Vision, Not A Dream is a song, originally written as a poem again by NG, who poignantly illustrates the

sad folly and senselessness of past European wars were fellow Europeans slaughtered fellow Europeans. This is my favourite track on the CD - although perhaps not the number one choice of Councillor Richardson!

Our Towns Will Be Our Own, is yet another NG song, sung by Lee, who has a really positive vocal in this track. It is about the domination by non-Whites of many of our cities and how one day we will reclaim them for our own people. It begins, "The days spent as we please, castle grass, ice cream, sand and trees". Have I missed something here?

19 Years! is another track written by Lee. It is about Gavin Hopley, a young White lad from Oldham, who was brutally murdered by Asian racists because he was English. This is an outstanding song. Haunting, heart-rending, horrific and yet somehow hopeful. "But Gavin Hopley will not die, we will keep on asking why. We'll keep his memory alive, and for his sake this land will thrive". Stirring lyrics.

All Stand Together as mentioned earlier may or may not be the new BNP anthem(!?) Sung by Sam Joyce, this track perhaps more than any other has been the one to create most excitement amongst BNPs. Jointly written by Nick Griffin and Lee Haggan, it is a song to making a statement, a statement that 'we (British Whites) are all the same' and we all share a common heritage, whether we are from England, Scotland, Wales, Ulster or Eire. This is really a Folk-Anthem which BNP folk will enjoy - well until the next split anyway.

And finally **Our Homeland** which calls for "All you lads and lasses, come and join the fight". Another rousing, upbeat song which is perfect to end the album on a high. Very popular amongst the young BNP.

All in all, a very interesting and enjoyable CD. NG is definitely a talented song-writer and who knows this may be his next career after he hands over the BNP leadership to Mark Collett in a few year's time?

Reviewed by Mark Cotterill, Preston, Lancashire

